

Street bomb kills 15 in Tehran

A bomb exploded in central Tehran yesterday, killing 15 people and wounding 50, most of them schoolchildren and other civilians, Iran's official radio reported.

The national news agency said it had been placed in a rubbish lorry near a barracks, and a government spokesman hinted that monarchists might be involved. In Paris the revolutionary Mujahedin, blamed for other blasts, denied responsibility.

Exclusive Rakowski on Walesa

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, tells in an exclusive interview with Oriana Fallaci of Lech Walesa's captivity, the hostility of his family to martial law and the defection of his son Arthur to West Germany.

Mr Rakowski was the chief government negotiator with Solidarity and had long standing credentials as a liberal reformer from the Gomulka period, before losing his patience with Solidarity's demands.

Ms Fallaci, Italian-born, is distinguished for her forthright interviews with such notables as General Giap, the North Vietnamese Commander, the Ayatollah Khomeini, Henry Kissinger and the Shah of Iran.

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Exclusive tomorrow: How to deal with the Soviet Union, by Henry Kissinger.

Henry Kissinger's second volume of memoirs, to be published next month, is being serialized in *The Sunday Times* and *The Times*. Tomorrow we publish an essay to deter.

15 black youths on trial

Fifteen black youths, facing charges including rioting, affray and the murder of Terence May, a motor cycle millionaire passenger in south London, appeared at the Central Criminal Court at the start of a trial expected to take two months.

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Rise in high street trade

Retail sales increased by more than 2% per cent in January compared with December. It is the first significant rise for a year and is attributed to intensive winter sales. The figures were received sceptically by City economists.

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Singapore expels two Russians

Singapore has expelled two Russians — a diplomat and a marine superintendent — accusing them of attempting to subvert an officer of the armed forces and a local businessman.

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Opec may meet

Iran cut its oil price by another \$2 a barrel, causing further confusion in the oil market. Opec is reported to have called an emergency meeting to consider the recent fall in prices.

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BSC £100m plea

The British Steel Corporation is to ask the Government for an extra £100m in financing to cover costs of the bad weather last month and expected cuts in steel imports by the United States.

Page 15

King accused

A Spanish general on trial over last year's coup attempt said King Juan Carlos's attitude changed after he allegedly sought Army assistance in an operation to save democracy.

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Home-swap list

The Government is to compile a computer-based list of council tenants in England and Wales who wish to exchange their homes. The information will be available without charge from April.

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New cap

Steve Foster, the Brighton defender, is the only new cap in the England team playing Northern Ireland at Wembley tonight. Only two of the side that beat Hungary to qualify for the World Cup Finals remain.

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Leader page 11
Letters: On lead-free petrol from Professor D Bryce-Smith; rail strike lessons, from Mr C Black; "salt" of student places, from Professor A. R. Persch, and Professor P. McGaugh.

Leading articles: Extra parliamentary politics; European currencies.

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Fowler gives ground on health charges for visitors

By Annabel Fertman, Health Services Correspondent

Government plans to tighten up the rules for charging overseas visitors for use of the National Health Service were announced yesterday.

The scheme to raise £5m a year comes after a year of protests from ethnic minority groups who claim that such a policy will worsen race relations and bring in little money because of the bureaucracy involved.

It was condemned yesterday as "shabby and shameful" by the Confederation of Health Service Employees and as "condescending to the worst prejudices of the Conservative Party" by Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on health. She said it was the first step towards charging all patients for NHS treatment.

The new policy which comes into effect on October 1, is aimed at short-term visitors not covered by reciprocal health agreements with their countries of origin. About half of the 12 million visitors who come to the United Kingdom every year fall into this category.

At present they are treated as emergencies under Britain's good samaritan policy and this will continue, but where patients are admitted to hospital for treatment they will in future be charged.

The new policy, announced in Parliament by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, also provides new procedures to determine eligibility for free treatment. Patients will be asked three questions and, although the precise wording has not been settled, they will be on the lines of: Have you been resident here more than a year? Are you permanently or indefinitely resident here? Are you working here full-time?

If the patient answers "yes" to any one of these, he will not be questioned further. But if the answer is "no", further checks will be made. These have not yet been decided, but apparently will not involve any insistence on producing a passport.

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Youth murdered in riot by black gang, court told

By Lucy Hodges

A teenager was pulled of a motor cycle and murdered by a group of black youths in a night of violence, a court was told yesterday.

The violence began when between ten and twenty black youths armed with knives, sticks, bottles, chains and bricks, ran screaming from the Wilton Arms public house in Thornton Heath, south London, Mr Roy Amiot, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Customers were cut about the face, hit on the head and kicked and windows were smashed. After five minutes the raiders left to continue the violence on the streets. A man aged 51 had his head split open, two secretaries were kicked, and Terence May, a white youth aged 19, who was riding pillion on a motor cycle was stabbed to death.

Yesterday 15 young blacks from south London appeared charged with riot; 11 are also accused of affray and seven are charged with murdering Mr May on June 1. All deny all the charges.

The trial is expected to last two months and yesterday morning the jurors were sworn in. By using 36 of a possible 45 challenges the defendants secured a jury containing three people of Afro-Caribbean origin and three of Asian origin.

The case has racial and political dimensions. Communist proceedings were halted in the magistrates' court because the case was taking so long and a voluntary Bill of Indictment was used to get it to a jury trial quickly.

Yesterday Mr Amiot painted a picture of an area in which there had been a history of trouble between skinheads and black youths.

"It may be one side or the other was to blame, it may be both sides were to blame," he said. It seemed that Bobby Kennett, a white skinhead who was drinking in the public house was the youths' target. The attack began at about 9.30 pm without warning and was obviously planned, Mr Amiot said. One youth carried an axe, another a truncheon and a third a rice flail. "They

£33m funds for firms challenged

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The legality of government loans made to thousands of small firms, worth more than £33m, has been questioned, according to the government auditor's report, published yesterday.

Up to the end of March last year, loans totalling £33,825,312 had been made by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, which is wholly financed by the official Development Fund.

But it has been decided that under the terms of the parent Development and Road Improvement Funds Act of 1959 the Development Fund should not have provided money for commercial operations.

The fund accounts for 1980-81, published yesterday, stated: "Advances to CoSIRA from the fund have hitherto been accepted as falling within the powers conferred by the Act of 1959. But there is now some doubt as to whether these advances were in fact covered by the Act, to the extent that they were used by CoSIRA to give loans to profit-making bodies."

Mr John Williams, chief executive of the advisory Development Commission, said last night that no doubt was being cast on the validity of the £19m worth of loans currently outstanding. The Department of the Environment would in future bypass the Development Fund and make direct payments to CoSIRA.

The embarrasment caused by the legal hitch is increased by the fact that such development funds have been made for about 40 years, predating the creation of CoSIRA in 1968, with no action being taken to clarify their legal standing.

Mr Williams said: "We all see it as a bit of a technicality."

Newspaper made me feel a traitor, JPR says

J. P. R. Williams, Wales's most-capped rugby player, told a High Court jury in a libel case in London yesterday that a newspaper article had made him feel a traitor to his countrymen and his sport.

The article, one of two in The Daily Telegraph which

linked him with "shameless" in Rugby Union, undermined his captaincy in the "Triple Crown" success against England in 1979, he told Mr Justice Russell.

Mr Williams, aged 32, of Llanfair, South Glamorgan, is suing The Daily Telegraph, the newspaper's former rugby correspondent, Mr John Reason and Mr William Deedes, the editor, over two articles published in February and March, 1979. Libel is denied.

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, his counsel, said the articles alleged that Mr Williams had intruded his amateur status by accepting £100 for his book, "PR—an Autobiography", published in the same year.

In fact Mr Williams, now an orthopaedic surgeon at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, had put the £35,000 proceeds from the book into a charitable trust to set up a sports clinic in his home town of Bridgend, Mr Hartley said.

The hearing is expected to last five days.

J. P. R. Williams: Suing for libel in the High Court.



Jobs action urged by Jenkins

By Our Political Editor

Calling for an urgent new effort by the Government to bring down unemployment, Mr Roy Jenkins said yesterday that the prospect of 3 million unemployed up to 1986 and beyond was simply unacceptable.

Quoting the report of the Manpower Services Commission, that big reductions below that level were not expected before then, he said it would be no good offering the unemployed "some hope for the late 1980s". The Government had a duty to stimulate growth.

Mr Jenkins, who is contesting the Glasgow, Hillhead by-election for the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance, told an audience of Hillhead businessmen that Britain had been overtaken in the past two-and-a-half years by an economic catastrophe. The world recession was not the main cause. The recession in this country was much worse than in most other OECD countries, mainly because of the savage deflationary policies the Government had chosen to apply.

Mr Jenkins said that the Government's refusal to allow the unions over its protracted slimming-down programme. It wants to cut 750 jobs immediately at two plants in the Birmingham area.

Twelve thousand workers in the group's Leyland, Lancashire and Barughgate, West Lothian truck plants returned to work yesterday after a month-long strike in protest at 4,100 redundancies.

The latest cuts are being sought at Longbridge, BL's biggest car assembly plant and the key component factory at Dore Lane, Birmingham, which supplies transmissions for most BL models. The cuts are timed to coincide with the phasing out of the Allegro by the end of March.

BL told the unions last November that 1,500 jobs would have to go when the Allegro was withdrawn. The heaviest cuts would be required this spring, with the remainder spread over the year. Voluntary redundancy lists were opened immediately.

That was more than three months ago and although there has been some response from shopfloor employees, white-collar staff have virtually boycotted voluntary redundancy.

Last week a final meeting between the management and the shop stewards' union officials exhausted the company's disputes procedure and was in deadlock. Now the unions are calling their members to meetings to find if they are prepared to strike against the cutbacks.

BL will have another empty factory building on its hands when Allegro production stops. It at present occupies one of the three huge assembly buildings at Longbridge. The other two are used for Mini and Metro production.

Mr Williams said: "We all see it as a bit of a technicality."

Mr Williams: Suing for libel in the High Court.

Lord Goodman at the low table

By Peter Evans

That most convivial of club men, Lord Goodman, moved from the high table of University College, Oxford, where he is Master, to the low table of Oxford prison yesterday.

He was helping to launch Oxford Prison Week, the first of a series of campaigns by the Prison Reform Trust to make jails and all who serve in them less out of the sight and mind of local communities.

One of the prisoners to whom Lord Goodman was chatting across a table yesterday in the prison's Victorian gauntlets said he had been a cutter from the tailor who had clothed him with impeccable taste since his undergraduate days.

Other prisoners were young, tended to be unemployed and to have got into trouble through alcohol, which prompted advice from Lord Goodman on the dangers of drink.

At what was described as the first press conference ever held in a prison by an outside organization, Mr Mark Bonham Carter, a member of the trust, said the purpose was to try to persuade people to have a feeling of responsibility towards local prison and break down the wall of secrecy that had tended to separate them.

The main part of the prison

Playwright faces a £35,000 bill for clearing his name

By Frances Gibb

Mr William Douglas-Home, the playwright, may face costs of £35,000 for defending an action brought against him unsuccessfully for alleged plagiarism in his play *The Kingfisher*.

At a High Court hearing yesterday, Judge Mervyn Davies said last week there was no foundation in a claim by Mr Basil Ashmole, a stage director, that there had been a breach of copyright. Mr Douglas-Home may have to pay his own costs because Mr Ashmole was legally-aided. Mr Ashmole will incur no cost.

Mr Douglas-Home, aged 69, said yesterday: "I am very happy that I have won the moral victory. But there was no way I could get out of this case and I would have thought that in such circumstances, the legal aid fund should pay half my costs." Legal aid is clearly a good thing. It lets people go to law who qualify for it. But this

means, if the case is held to be frivolous, that I lose £35,000."

The Legal Aid Act 1974 enables courts to make an order for payment from the legal aid fund for all or part of the costs of the unsuccessful but unassisted party in such actions, just as in civil proceedings. Other High Court cases totalled 32,697. The great majority of general tort cases where the party was legally-aided were successful: 81 per cent in 1980/81 in the High Court Queen's Bench Division and 84 per cent in the County Court.

Although courts are beginning to take cognizance of the injustice that can arise where someone is obliged to defend an action, wins it and then receives no costs, lawyers also argue that if costs were automatically paid in such cases, those administering the legal aid system would be far less willing to award it.

The Law Society said yesterday that there were constraints operating against endless actions being brought at the expense of the legal aid fund.

If the applicant had been successful and recovered damages, these would have gone towards reimbursing the legal aid expenses. In certain circumstances also, courts may order costs from the legally-aided party, consistent with his

means, if the case is held to be frivolous.

Actions for tort, or civil wrongs, form only a small fraction of the total number of cases for which legal aid is provided. Of a total of 175,081 legal aid certificates issued in 1980/81, over 102,000 were for matrimonial proceedings. Other

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She was replying to Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, who had asked if the Government knew of the claim by the Amoco Oil Company to have produced lead-free petrol that was comparable with engines at present in use.

If the Government is satisfied about the accuracy of that claim, will he bring in earlier controls on lead in petrol?

Mrs Thatcher replied: "The oil industry could produce lead-free petrol at reduced octane rating now. With additional plant, which would take time to build, it could produce lead-free petrol at maintained octane rating."

Mr Stephen Harvey, a lecturer at Ulster Polytechnic and Professor Desmond Rea, professor of applied economics at the polytechnic, said that with unemployment running at almost 20 per cent, and 45,000 jobs lost in the past two years, unemployment was reaching

areas of £3,000 a year, and through its protectionism, seriously undermining agriculture in some of the poorest countries of the world."

The bulletin says of the anti-dumping suits now being brought by United States companies against EEC countries, "Without EEC membership, the United Kingdom would be unlikely to find itself in the legal firing line."

See Britain for £3

By Michael Ball, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is offering a £3 go-anywhere ticket to pensioners next month as a first step to winning back passengers after the six-week train drivers' strike. Children and dogs will go at £1 a mile.

Mr Robert Reid, BR's chief executive, said yesterday that it was examining what else could be done quickly to restore passenger confidence.

The other Oxford

Lord Goodman at the low table

By Peter Evans

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Union Bill raises new dissent in alliance

By Our Labour Editor

Fresh signs of policy conflict between the Liberals and their Alliance partners in the Social Democratic Party emerged yesterday in a Liberal Party discussion paper in industrial relations that condemned the Government's new legislation on the trade unions.

Although most SDP MPs voted for Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill on its second reading, the Liberal document argues that both the Employment Act, 1980 and the changes recently proposed are likely to have an adverse effect on employee/employer relations since they have led to increased suspicion and hostility among trade unions.

In their pamphlet for the party's employment and industrial relations panel, Mr Nigel Hawkins and Mr Ian Fordyce call for a positive role for the unions and propose a framework of law so that employers and management can cooperate "on their mutual advantage".

The authors, whose work has the official party imprimatur, say: "Liberals do not propose to legislate on matters affecting the organization and procedures of trade unions". They would only encourage unions to improve internal consultations, enforce the TUC code of conduct on picketing and consider forgoing the strike weapon in the public services.

The unions ought to have an enhanced role, retaining their legal functions of protection of individual rights and bargaining on a new role of ensuring employee representation.

Thatcher sees snags in lead-free petrol now

By George Clark

Although the oil industry could produce lead-free petrol at a maintained octane level, not many cars in the United Kingdom could use it, the Prime Minister said in a parliamentary reply yesterday.

The Government had decided to require the introduction of petrol with the lowest lead content acceptable for use in existing cars, Mrs Thatcher said. That was the quickest, most effective way to reduce lead emission.

She was replying to Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, who had asked if the Government knew of the claim by the Amoco Oil Company to have produced lead-free petrol that was comparable with engines at present in use.

If the Commission makes any concessions to the French, it is still likely severely to limit French plans. The final say over trade and industrial policy would remain in the control of Brussels. And any progress in this direction would do nothing to solve the problem of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which has been costing the United Kingdom at least £3,000m a year, and through its protectionism, seriously undermining agriculture in some of the poorest countries of the world."

Mr Harvey said: "It must be brought home to the people that if we cannot learn to live together, they are going to sacrifice their biography and needs at the expense of their own jobs and their children's future."

It had been estimated that the loss of jobs attributable to the violence was 20,000 in 1976. The present tally could only be guessed at.

Mr Stanley Johnson, European Democratic (Conservative) MEP for Wight and Hampshire, East, who has called for an EEC directive to end the use of leaded petrol. On January 1, 1985, are made to buy lead-free petrol and will be required to run on such petrol. Last night welcomed the Prime Minister's statement.

He said: "Mrs Thatcher has confirmed that, on the refining side, there is no problem about providing lead-free petrol. On the manufacturing side there are difficulties, but the objectives should be to change the design of engines to take lead-free petrol by 1985.

"After all, major countries like Japan, the United States and Australia have cars capable of running on such petrol now. Mrs Thatcher has also said that if we are to make progress to reduce the lead content, it should be in concert with our European partners. British manufacturers should be preparing for the change, otherwise the Japanese may have almost a monopoly in the sale of lead-free petrol in a few years' time."

Mr Johnson is supporting the campaign for Lead-Free Air about the health hazards posed by the use of leaded petrol. He is EEC commissioner in Brussels on March 8 to get the support for the scheme which he will put before the European Parliament at its March session.

Under an EEC directive of 1978, the maximum lead content of petrol is limited to 0.4 grammes a litre, though individual countries can require it to be as low as 0.15 grammes a litre, which is the British requirement.

Mr Johnson said: "I regard the use of X-rays to determine the age of immigrants wanting to come to Britain to be banned. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

Mr Stephen Whitelaw, who was prosecuting, said in a public hearing that he had been following the decision following new advice from Sir Henry Yellowlees, the Chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security.

Mr Whitelaw had said that although the risk from bone X

TUC vetoes call to boycott talks with state bodies

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders who are drawing up the TUC's plan of campaign against new legal curbs on organized labour yesterday decisively rejected a left-wing move to boycott tripartite talks with employers and Cabinet ministers.

By eight votes to five, the TUC employment policy and organization committee agreed to delete all reference to possible withdrawal from the National Economic Development Council from a programme of action going to a special delegate conference on April 5.

Led by the Transport and General Workers' Union left-wingers on the committee argued that the option of pulling out of "Neddy" and its sub-structure of working parties and joint industrial bodies ought to be retained, even if it was not an immediate policy target.

But with warnings fresh in the minutes from Mr Lee Murray the general secretary that such a move would be irrelevant in the fight against the forthcoming Employment Act, the moderate majority was mobilized in favour of keeping up the public appearance of talking to the Government at national level.

The offending paragraphs, deleted from the confidential TUC document at the insistence of the moderates, said: "The General Council have considered suggestions that trade union representatives should be withdrawn from tripartite bodies (including the NEDC, sector working parties and economic development committees on which discussions on economic and industrial matters involving government ministers take place).

In replying, the General Council said it understood the view of those who argued that no constructive dialogue could take place with government ministers and em-

Broadmoor patient appeals to Europe

By Lucy Hodges

A Broadmoor patient is today complaining to the European Commission on Human Rights that the Government denied him rights by refusing legal aid for mental health review tribunal cases.

Mr William Collins appealed to a tribunal for his release and tried to get a lawyer to act for him, but was told legal aid was not available for such cases. He therefore had to represent himself.

He was allowed to make a statement to the tribunal but was excluded from the rest of the hearing while his psychiatrist and family gave evidence. He was not allowed to see medical or social reports and could not question witnesses. The tribunal decided not to release him.

Mr Collins, who is being represented in Strasbourg by MIND, the mental health charity, is arguing that he was not able to have his case properly heard. He says that breaches the European Convention on Human Rights which guarantees the right to an effective hearing.

The TUC should therefore withdraw its representatives from public bodies "only where it is established that the long-term balance of advantage to the movement is in favour of withdrawal."

Support for removing these passages came from Mr Clive Jenkins (ASIMS); Mr Alan Wood (Ucas); Mr Sidney Weightman (NUR); Mr Ken Baker and Ms Pat Turner (GMWU); Ms Ada Maddox (Nalgo); Mr Tony Christopher, (Inland Revenue Staff Association); and Mr Ray Chisholm (NUM).

"In favour of the left-wing option were Mr Moss Evans and Mr Stanley Pemberton (TGWU); Mr Doug Grieve (TASS) and this year's TUC chairman, Mr Alan Sapper. The committee chairman, Mr William Keys (Sogat) did not vote.

MPs back legal aid reforms

By Frances Gibb

The all-party parliamentary panel of affairs group has tabled new clauses to the Criminal Justice Bill which would implement some of the reforms to the legal aid system that the legal profession wants.

The Government's failure to implement the reforms has provoked an unprecedented dispute between the profession, from the Law Society to legal pressure groups, and the Lord Chancellor's Department.

That culminated in public censure of the Government's inertia by the Law Society in its annual report on legal aid; the result of several years' pent-up frustration and anger among those who administer the legal aid system.

An amendment is also being tabled today by Lord Wallace of Coslany to the Mental Health Amendment Bill when it reaches its report stage in the Lords. That deals with another of the outstanding reforms, the provision of legal aid for applicants before mental health review tribunals.

TRIO JAILED FOR KILLING NIGERIAN

Three white youths who stabbed a Nigerian student to death were ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Graham Arnold, aged 17, unemployed of Manor Grove, Southwark, south London, and Brian Larmer aged 16, of Taylor Road, Southwark, and Paul Twiner, aged 15, of Commercial Way, Southwark, were convicted of the murder of Mr Fenton Ogbogbo, aged 25.

Mr Stephen Mitchell, for the prosecution, said Mr Ogbogbo was involved in an incident with Larmer as he left a public house in the Old Kent Road. Other white youths were recruited and they went after him. But Mr Ogbogbo of Nunhead Grove, Peckham, was rescued by young whites he had been playing pool with some black men in a car.

A few minutes later the three accused, who had described the rescuers as "nigger lovers", caught Mr Ogbogbo alone in a fish shop.

Developers lose appeal to build near mansion

By Hugh Clayton

Developers have failed in a second attempt to win permission to build along the sides of a square so that the design of the development would be in harmony with the outline of the Ivy, as if the houses had been, for example, stately buildings round a formal news court.

While he acknowledged Hestol's efforts to make the new houses blend with the original one, he had decided that the proposed new court would be too large in proportion to the Ivy. "As the south terrace progresses eastwards it would increasingly intrude in my opinion upon the more important views of the Ivy," he added. Some of the proposed new houses would do "great harm" to the existing setting of the old house.

In my opinion the proposal has been carefully and imaginatively designed and has much to commend it, Mr Marks said. He decided that the kitchen garden was intended to be part of the garden landscape of the main house, "although the layout of the garden itself is of no great intrinsic merit".

Pope to pray with Anglicans

From John Chartres, Liverpool

Plans for the Pope's visit to Liverpool include a visit to the Anglican Cathedral, during which it is hoped he will lead a recital of the Lord's Prayer before a congregation of some 3,000 Anglicans and members of other non-Roman Catholic Christian denominations.

The Very Rev Edward Patey, Dean of Liverpool, plans that the cathedral choir should sing a Polish carol in a gesture of farewell before the Pope leaves to celebrate Mass at the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral nearby.

After an official announcement of this sensitive part of the Pope's visit in Liverpool

our churches. We cannot lightly set aside the differences which have separated us for centuries. But to put up lamely with the divisions history has handed down to us is a sin.

There are those who appeal to the old bitterness and mistrust but I have no doubt that the vast majority of Anglicans and Free churchmen feel a deep sense of rightness that brotherhood and brotherhood is replacing them.

It is planned that the Pope will enter the Anglican Cathedral by the west door after being greeted by Anglicans and non-conformist leaders



In the driving seat: Mr Peter Thompson (left) chief executive of NFC, with Mr David Howell yesterday

10,000 at the wheel as freight staff take over

Staff were so keen to own National Freight Company that they offered about £1m more than was needed to buy it from the Government yesterday. Britain's biggest staff takeover went through triumphantly when Mr Peter Thompson the chief executive, handed a cheque for £5.5m to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, at a north London freight depot.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, said yesterday: "It is an appalling injustice that in a matter affecting a person's liberty the financial means of a person concerned is a critical factor. Mental patients have a much stronger case for legal aid than do many others who already receive it."

Island oil search

Engineers began drilling for oil on the Isle of Wight for the first time yesterday. The operation on the British Gas site near Porchfield, will last about six weeks.

Mr Howell did not take that amiss. He welcomed the sale as "a historic milestone in the development of the

property-owning democracy in this country" and a vote of confidence by employees in their company. "This must be right — the way forward is for management and workers to end conflict and work together."

Because the 44,000 staff and pensioners raised more than £7m, against the £6.1m needed to win 82 per cent control of the company, offers over £500m, the average shareholding, are being scaled down to give the widest possible spread of ownership.

Waste should be eliminated and increased revenue would flow from better service to customers. "This new type of industrial enterprise", he told

well-informed shareholders watching every move, but also more rewarding".

More than 10,000 will end with a show of the 240m-8-year group, which has 20,000 lorries and an 8 per

cent share of Britain's road haulage market as will as interests in travel, warehousing and cold storage. As a result, Mr Thompson said yesterday, it will be "more difficult to manage with 10,000 well-informed shareholders watching every move, but also more rewarding".

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company.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, and a former minister for sport, announced his scheme in London for the compulsory purchase of the site by Merseyside County Council and indicated that the council would have to provide half of the proposed £3m needed.

But last night Mr James Stuart-Cole, leader of the council, said: "Funding this to the tune of £1.5m in the present climate would be very difficult."

Despite the cash difficulty

Mr Stuart-Cole said he was happy with Mr Howell's proposals and had instructed his council officers to look closely into them.

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PARLIAMENT February 22 1982

Hospital bills to go to five million visitors

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Overseas visitors to Britain will from October have to pay for hospital treatment in national health service hospitals, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services announced in a statement. It is estimated, he said, that the charges would raise about £5m a year. The proposals would bring Britain into line with virtually every other western country.

Mr Fowler said: My predecessor told the House last March of the Government's intention to make regulations to provide for charges for hospital treatment for those not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. The national health service is under pressure, with long waiting-lists for some specialities to some parts of the country.

It is only fair that people coming from overseas who have not contributed through taxes should be asked to pay for treatment which our own citizens would be required to pay when they are overseas.

We have consulted widely on the matter and I have written to report to the House that, subject to some important modifications, we intend to implement these proposals with effect from October 1.

When our original proposals were announced no major changes were proposed. First, there was concern that the procedures might be complex to administer. Second, there was concern that, contrary to our intentions, the procedures used to identify chargeable patients could give rise to racial discrimination.

The Government therefore decided to set up a working party representing a wide range of interests to advise us on how these difficulties might be overcome.

The working party found that the present rules are not being administered consistently or fairly. In particular, they thought there was a distinct risk that checks on eligibility may be being applied by many hospitals in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here. I am satisfied that a new system can be introduced which will provide easier finance for our national health service, and which hospitals can administer in a way

which will minimise the risk of racial discrimination. We therefore accept the working party's recommendation that there should be standard procedures for checking the eligibility of all hospital patients and guidance will be issued to hospitals on the main principles identified by the working party.

We propose however some further changes in the scope of the scheme. In response to representations that the proposals would bear hardly on overseas students here for a considerable period, we have decided that all visitors — including overseas students — should become exempt from charges after they have been here for one year, instead of three years in the earlier proposals.

We also propose that people coming here to work should be fully exempt from the beginning of their stay as will some visiting dependents of people settled in this country. In other respects, the scheme will be broadly the same as that on which we consulted last year.

We estimate that the charges will raise some £5m in a full year. I should emphasise that the money will be available to the relevant health authorities or boards to finance their expenditure on health care.

Reciprocal agreements with other countries will of course be fully honoured. We shall lay regulations before the House in due course. The new arrangements will be introduced so that visitors coming here can take out insurance before they arrive, as we do when we visit their countries.

In making these changes we will bring our position into line with virtually every other western country. There is no reason why the British taxpayer should provide free hospital treatment to short-term visitors to this country.

Mrs Gwyneth Durwood, Opposition spokesman on health (Croydon, Lab) said: This blind statement does not hide the fact that the intention behind the changes and their introduction is simply to pander to the most exaggerated prejudices of the Conservative Party. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab): This shameful decision is another way in which the prestige of this country is being eroded by this Government.

The question is basically: "who pays?" Is the taxpayer or the insurance company of the overseas visitor. I see no reason why it should be the British taxpayer. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab): Is the £5m net or gross? This was known as the good Samaritan policy. When he reads his prayers tonight would he read the good Samaritan parable again?

Mr Fowler: We are talking about five million visitors coming to this country. My predecessor set out a figure of £5m. This has been updated by inflation. The concession we are making will be less than £5m net — the cost we are bearing from the NHS.

In the economic climate the chances of extending the coverage must be limited.

Mr Fowler: That is an important point. That is why the scheme will be coming into effect on October 1.

Mr Jill Knight (Birmingham Edgbaston, C): The British Embassy has been working for a long time to make the step it has just announced.

Many visitors to these shores, particularly from America and Canada who are, some of them, extremely wealthy, have for years thought it incredible that people here would be so generous as to racial minorities living here. I would have thought that she would have wanted to change that position.

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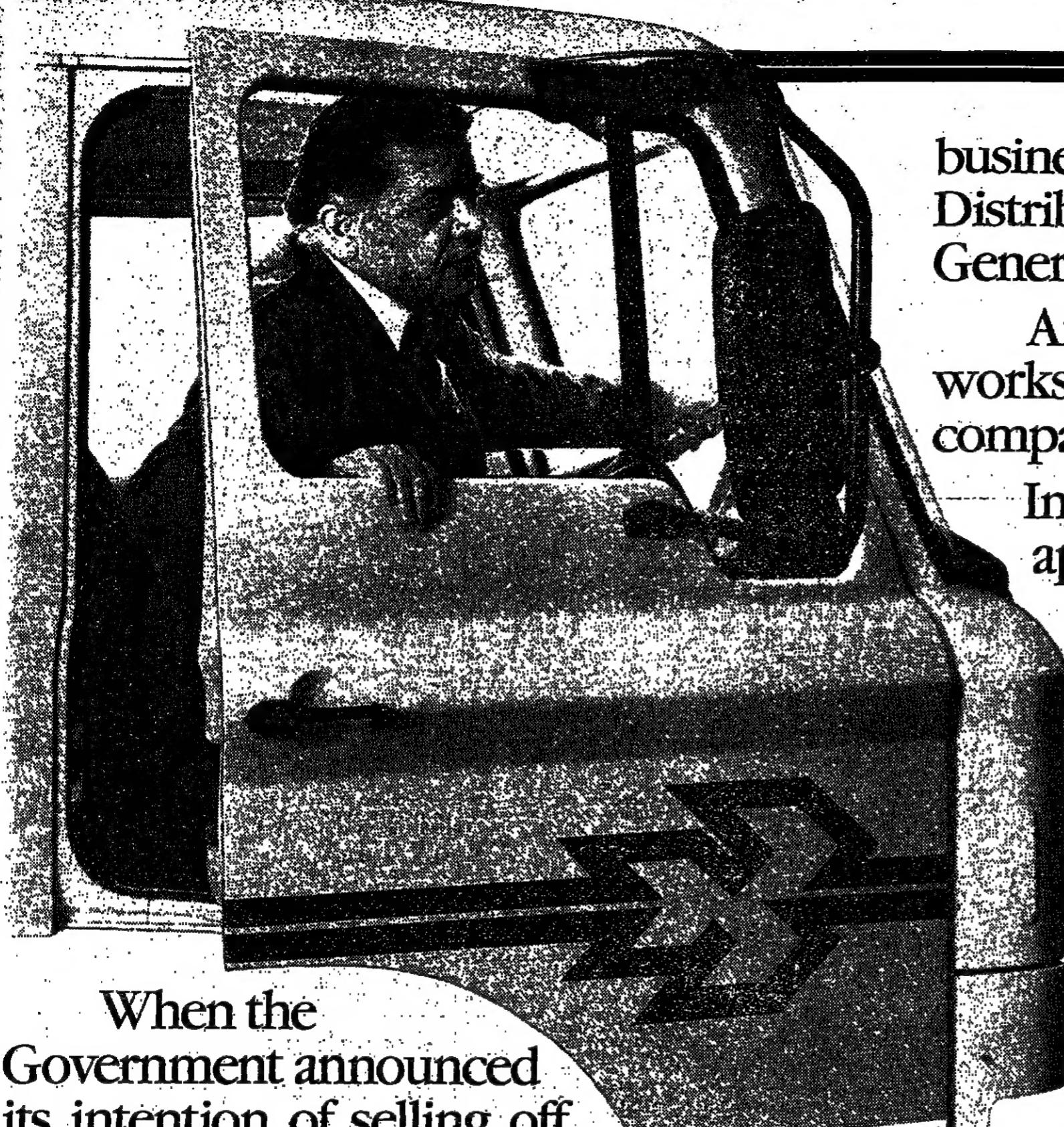
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When the Government announced its intention of selling off the more profitable nationalised industries, understandably we were very excited.

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But you'd be wrong to think that as a result there will be huge organisational changes.

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And because it's a formula that works, the regional structure of the company will remain the same.

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Which isn't a bad one since recently business has been unusually good.

Last year was a record one for us. While this year all the signs are that we'll do even better.

But our success isn't merely the result of our many years on the road. It's come from a dynamic, pioneering attitude towards transport and distribution.

An attitude that's manifested in our Datafreight, Transcard and Consultancy services.

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Company _____					
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Send to: Group Sales and Marketing Director, British Road Services Ltd., The Merton Centre, 45 St. Peter's Street, Bedford MK40 2UB. Tel. (0234) 67444.					
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ApNEWS IN
SUMMARY

Israelis to seek reassurance on Cairo links

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Feb 22

The Israeli Government will be pressing President Hosni Mubarak to agree on a date for his first official visit to Israel during a three-day trip to Egypt by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, which began tonight.

There has been widespread diplomatic speculation that the Egyptian leader might be deliberately postponing his promised visit because of fears that Israel is on the brink of launching a new invasion of southern Lebanon, which could seriously embarrass him in the rest of the Arab world.

A senior Israeli official said today that there had been "slippage" in the timing of the visit, which has been provisionally planned for February. But he flatly denied local newspaper stories that the difficulties had arisen because of President Mubarak's reluctance to include Jerusalem in his official itinerary.

Mr Saad Mortada, the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel, sought to dispel Israeli concern during an interview with Israel radio today. He expressed confidence that Mr Mubarak would go ahead with his trip, adding the rider that the one circumstance which might affect it would be conflicts involving "the security of the region".

Mr Shamir's long-planned visit to Cairo has taken on new significance as a result of the grim warning about the prospect for Israeli-Egyptian relations after Israel leaves Sinai in April contained in the recently disclosed account of remarks by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State.

According to the *Washington Post*, Mr Haig told a private staff meeting on January 8 that after April "Egypt will go back to (the) Arab world with (the) United States isolated as Israel's sole defender".

Israeli sources have confirmed that one of Mr Shamir's main aims in talks with President Mubarak and Mr Kamel Hassan Ali, his Egyptian counterpart, will be to clarify the position after April 26. Particular reference will be made to the implications of Egypt's declared

aim of gradually returning to the Arab fold.

Mr Shamir also plans to express Israeli concern about what is alleged to be the slow pace of normalization of relations. He will make a number of suggestions for improvements, including the field of cultural exchanges and closer ties between Israel and semi-public Egyptian institutions such as universities and trade unions.

The other main subject due to be discussed will be the continuing deadlock in the talks on Palestinian autonomy. But Western observers see no prospect of significant movement, at least until Mr Mubarak and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, meet.

During Mr Shamir's talks, final dates for the opening of an Israeli consulate in Alexandria and an Egyptian consulate in the Israeli port of Eilat are likely to come up.

□ Cairo: Egypt today declared that it would welcome restoration of relations with Arab countries, but said this never be at the expense of peace with Israel (Our Correspondent writes).

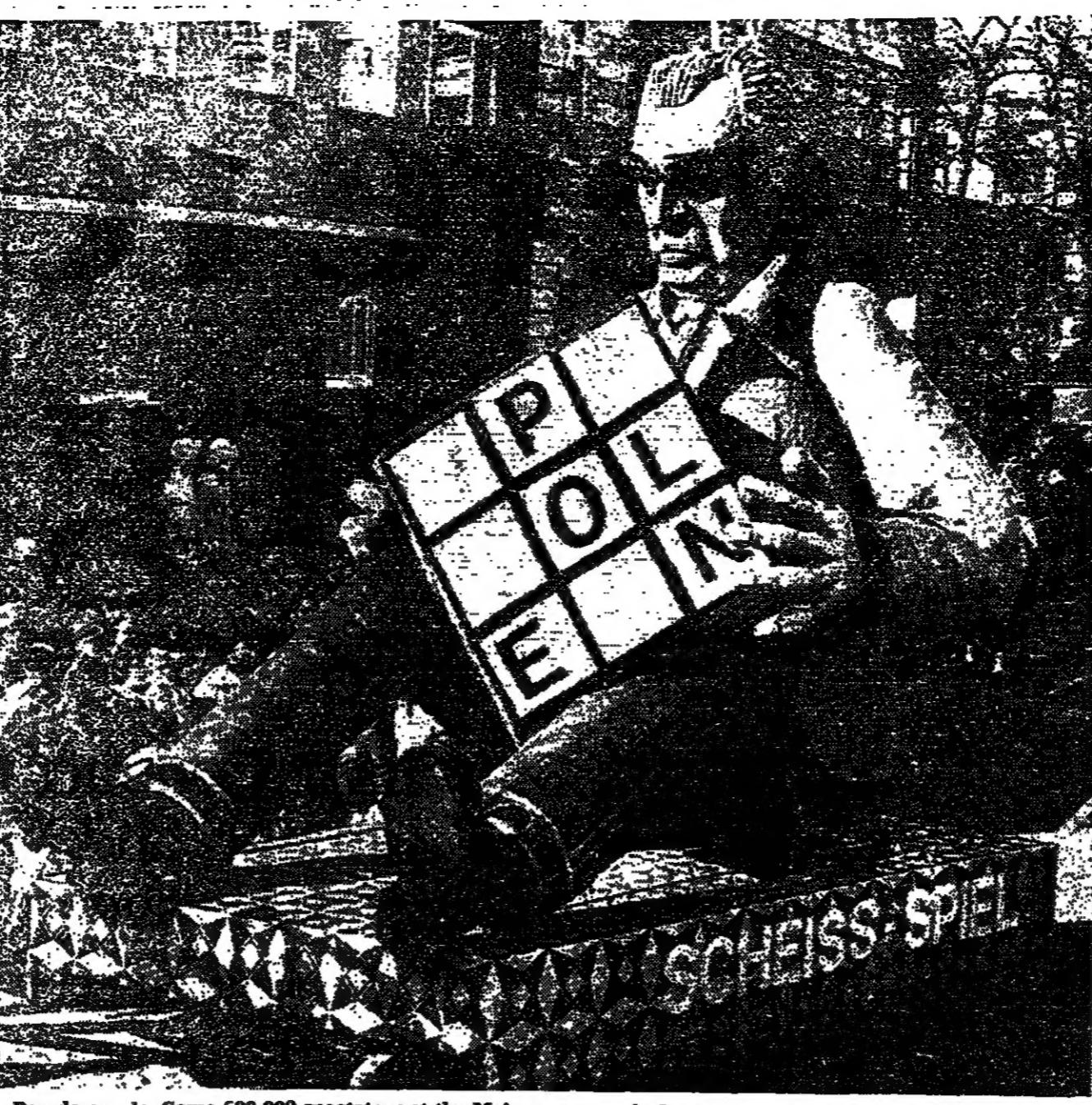
Although the reiteration of Egypt's position, the declaration by Mr Ali, the Foreign Minister, coincides with fears in Israel that Egypt may be less friendly after the withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr Ali's statement, made during a speech to Parliament's foreign relations committee, also coincides with efforts, reportedly being made by Oman to reconcile Egypt with other Arab countries.

"We welcome the restoration of relations with Arab countries, but it must be on logical basis," Mr Ali said.

"They (the Arabs) cannot impose preconditions, nor can we accept any modification in our policies towards peace. Our choice of peace with Israel is a permanent one. It is the will of the people of Egypt, and we will continue the process."

Eighteen Arab countries severed relations with Egypt after it signed the peace accords with Israel in March 1979. Only Oman, Sudan and Somalia have supported the Egyptian move.



Parade puzzle: Some 600,000 spectators at the Mainz rose carnival were treated to this float of President Brezhnev holding a Rubik cube marked "Poland"

Poland: An actress's dilemma

The day Kafka came to breakfast

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 22

It had been a pretty average morning for Krystyna Janda, Poland's leading actress, heroine of Andrzej Wajda's films (*Man of Marble*, *Man of Iron*, *The Conductor*) Oscar nominees and co-star with Sir John Gielgud. First, her daughter came home from school to collect some slippers for a friend ("but Mama, you know she can't buy any"), the cat had just drunk her tea made with milk imported from the West, and the secret police rang.

At least, that was what we assumed. We had been in the middle of a whispered conversation about how to smuggle *The Times* into a closed showing of the probably about-to-be-banned, never-released film, *The Interrogation*, when the phone rang.

It is improbable, to put it mildly, that the authorities will allow this film to be released. Some officials in the Ministry of Culture have seen the rushes and like it, Miss Janda says, but the interior Ministry has yet to approve the film.

The Interior Ministry is not regarded as a bastion of liberal values. It might even

dislike having its former colleagues, Interior Ministry officials of the 1950s, portrayed as torturers.

This seems to raise important questions. How is it possible to continue functioning as an artist in Poland and preserve one's integrity?

Miss Janda regards *The Interrogation* as her best film, her best creative performance. Yet it may never see the light of the day, apart from the closed showing to the production team, and the various showings for the people from the Interior Ministry.

How will she be able to function in future, what

degree of compromise with the system is permissible? "I can tell you that neither Andrzej (Wajda) nor myself will put our names to films that we are ashamed of, that we do not have pride in."

But Miss Janda admits that integrity is a luxury. She knows of many actors who have wives and children, who earn only a fraction of her salary, who to live will have to cooperate in films that conform to the New Morality. "For six months on, I do not have to make a decision about working in Poland. I have contracts and above all I have money which allows me to choose. I can wait for an answer to the moral questions."

Life, though, is not quite as simple as all that, even for an actress with the relative immunity conferred by an international reputation (neither she nor Wajda was interned, contrary to initial reports, in the West).

She is supposed to film in France on March 1, has a passport valid until the end of July, but cannot abandon her nine-year-old daughter. The authorities are delaying the issue of a passport for the daughter, feeling, perhaps, that she would be a useful guarantee of Miss Janda's return to Poland. The Government is somewhat sensitive about defections, and the loss of Miss Janda would be a big blow.

"I can't speak for Wajda, not formally, but I know that he and I are agreed: we want to go on doing good work in Poland. That means no political activism."

There is something rather stifling nowadays for an artist who has done her best work in Solidarity's Poland, when artistic freedom was used as a way of rolling back political boundaries. For the moment, it is a matter of putting on a brave face and testing, tentatively, the scope of the new system: "If ever Wajda and I had doubts about continuing our work, now is the time to abandon them".



Krystyna Janda: "Time to abandon doubts".

KURDS IN SECRET PARIS TRIP

By Hazzir Teimourian

Leaders of Iran's two Kurdish political parties, whose guerrillas are fighting the Tehran Government, are making clandestine visits to Paris for talks with Iranian leaders there.

Mr Israel Harel, Secretary-General of the Jewish Settlements' Council in the West Bank and Gaza, told *The Times*: "The published figures indicate the number of families allocated from each settlement to move to the Sinai. We have had to disallow some of the volunteers because we cannot afford to leave any of the settlements to empty."

In addition to the move of settlers, the militants are planning to organize 15 new educational institutions in occupied northern Sinai and private transport to enable the newcomers to commute back to jobs inside Israel proper.

In political circles, the scheme is seen as posing a serious new challenge to the coalition Cabinet, which has so far done nothing to evict the 1,500 Jewish militants who have already moved into the disputed area. An opinion poll published by the *Jerusalem Post* showed only 17.6 per cent in favour of allowing new settlers to move into Sinai as against 78.2 per cent who would oppose.

The story unfit to print

From Peter Watson, New York, Feb 22

The motto of the *New York Times*, emblazoned on its front page every day, is the legend: "All the news that's fit to print". Today, alas, that motto seems ironic for directly below it the paper prints the news that one of its own stories, a long account by a freelance journalist about a trip with Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia, was a fabrication.

The writer never went to Cambodia and made up the story using his imagination and material gathered on earlier trips a year before. The *New York Times* thus joins the *Washington Post* and the *New York Daily News*, each of whom, in the past year, has admitted to publishing fraudulent stories.

The *Times* story appeared in its colour magazine on December 20 last year. Headlined "In the land of the Khmer Rouge", the nine-page article was written by Christopher Jones, a 24-year-old freelance writer living in Spain.

In the article Mr Jones described vividly his visit last year to Khmer Rouge territory. He included scenes of ragged fighting, meetings with top Khmer leaders and an episode in which the guerrillas told him how they always kept their last grenade for themselves because "if the 'Yoons' take us down, the 'Yoons' meaning savages, or

the Vietnamese, they are not very gentle".

There is no shortage of people in whom they smelled something fishy about the article as soon as it appeared. But the first public doubts were aired by a British journalist, Andrew Cockburn, who writes a column in the weekly *Village Voice*. He drew attention to two curious episodes in Mr Jones's piece.

In one Mr Jones claimed to have seen (during a battle, through field glasses and in the pitch darkness) Mr Pol Pot, who has not been seen by outsiders since 1979. Secondly, the last colourful paragraph of the article was plagiarized from Andre Malraux's book *The Royal Navy*.

Following the Cockburn article the *New York Times* wrote to Mr Jones in Spain asking him to explain the apparent plagiarism. He never replied. Then last Thursday the *Washington Post* correspondent reported that Khmer Rouge officials denied the Mr Jones had ever visited the area concerned nor interviewed the personalities he said he had.

As a result of that *The New York Times* sent two of its editors to Spain and they with the Madrid Correspondent set out to track down Mr Jones. Under cross-examination, he admitted that he "do not have outstanding qualifications".

He described the whole thing as a "gambol". He had done it, he said, because he did not have enough money to make the trip. He added, according to the paper: "Unfortunately, the gamble was too big and wasn't sufficiently researched or tied down. The gamble was a mistake."

Mr Abe Rosenthal, executive editor of *The New York Times*, said today that the paper had checked Mr Jones's reputation with *Time Magazine*, and had been given a good reference. Time confided this but also said that they had been offered the article first and had turned it down.

Mr Rosenthal conceded that it has the paper's responsibility to uncover falsehood and errors and said it had been a lapse not to check the article with one of the paper's own specialists, as was normal with work by freelancers who "do not have outstanding qualifications".

Mr Rosenthal spoke of building bridges with the United States in a grand scheme of a more permanent and institutionalized dialogue. He felt it was necessary to have a real forum in which Europe could meet the United States

Zimbabwe tightrope

Mugabe's gamble looks a winner

From Michael Hornby, Salisbury, Feb 22

Mr Robert Mugabe, the stricken leader, and the indications are that two of them will do so. The two, Mr Daniel Ncube and Mr John Nkomo (no relation), were not dismissed by Mr Mugabe, and have hesitated about following their sacked colleagues into the ranks of the opposition, suggesting that loyalty to Mr Nkomo is not unquestioned. The third remaining Zanu cabinet member, Mr Cephas Msimba, the deputy Minister of Manpower, has said he intends to stay on.

The run-down to the present crisis, most observers here believe, began with a meeting of Zanu's central committee last December at which a decision was taken to step up the campaign for a one-party state, reflecting a familiar African bias against multi-party politicking.

In populist speeches last month, Mr Mugabe revived the one-party state issue, after having dropped it for some time, to highly partisan terms, declaring that Zanu would "rule forever" and that opposition parties "been on destroying the country would be smashed".

Mr Nkomo responded by denouncing all talk of the one-party state and of merging Zanu and Zulu as premature, and relations between the two men reached a crisis at an angry meeting on February 5. On the following Sunday the unearthing of large caches of weapons on Zanu-owned farms was announced.

It seems fair to say that to some extent Mr Nkomo was "framed" inasmuch as there is little doubt that Mr Mugabe and his lieutenants were well aware of the existence of the arms, most of which were brought back in early 1981 from Zambia, where Mr Nkomo was based during the last stages of the guerrilla war and lavishly supplied by the Soviet Union.

It is frankly difficult to accept the claims of Mr Nkomo and other Zanu leaders that they knew nothing of the caches. More convincing is the explanation of policy sources and former guerrillas that the arms caches were an insurance policy against a possible future attempt by Mr Mugabe to proscribe political opposition by armed force.

Most of the arms were buried during and after a serious outbreak of fighting between former Zanu and Zulu guerrillas at garrisons in Bulawayo a year ago, which may now be quelled by the intervention of old Rhodesian Army elements and the white-piloted air force. The Zanu elements suffered the highest casualties.

French ask for Japan trade curb

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 22

European foreign ministers today snuffed warily round ideas for talking on more equal terms with the EEC's two main trading rivals, the United States and Japan. The subject proved too difficult and delicate for any immediate decisions, but there was strong pressure, notably from France, to act quickly to protect European interests. Next month's meeting is due to make definite proposals on the issue.

The ministers studied the latest proposals by the European Commission for trying to force open the very tightly closed Japanese market to EEC goods. There was all-round agreement that the recent Japanese concessions on lifting tariff barriers were too small to make any real difference to the problem.

However, France and Italy strongly opposed the Commission idea that the Gatt procedure should be used in an attempt to force Japan to admit European goods more easily. In the French view that method could take two or three years, and the matter was much too urgent.

Brussels argued that it was wrong to jump in too quickly. "We don't want to get quick decisions and get them wrong", Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said.

He said Japanese leaders would have to agree to a change in their society if the market were to be opened up in the way Europe wants.

The task of drawing up the blueprint for European strategy has therefore been left to senior diplomats in Brussels, who will prepare proposals for the Foreign Council to consider on March 22.

The problem of talking to the United States reached no such even moderately definite conclusion. Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, saw president Reagan and senior members of the American Cabinet in Washington last week in his role as president of the European Council, but he had little other than his own ideas to report.

Mr Tindemans spoke of building bridges with the United States in a grand scheme of a more permanent and institutionalized dialogue. He felt it was necessary to have a real forum in which Europe could meet the United States

Prisoners of conscience



Chile: Pablo Fuenzalida

By Caroline Moorehead

On the evening of December 10, 1981, Chilean church leaders, representatives of various human rights groups and a number of foreign diplomats attended a reception at the Commission for Human Rights in Santiago to celebrate both its third anniversary and the United Nations Human Rights Day.

One of the guests was Pablo Fuenzalida, the commission's regional head and one of the most prominent Chilean human rights lawyers. As he left the building at 8pm he was arrested by plain clothes policemen.

He was taken first to a secret detention centre. Two days later a writ of habeas corpus was presented on his behalf to the First Santiago Appeals Court, which ordered the secret police (CNI) to disclose his whereabouts.

The court also ordered that a doctor attend Señor Fuenzalida, who suffers from an illness requiring four hourly medication.

On December 14 six people, among them Señor Fuenzalida, were brought before the military prosecutor and accused of membership of the banned Christian Left Party. Señor Fuenzalida had not received any medicine and he and two others showed signs of severe torture.

After the military prosecutor decided there was not enough evidence to press charges of possession of illegal arms, they were handed over to the Santiago Appeals Court, which formally charged them with "illegal association".

The detainees have been refused bail. After what may be a long period in prison awaiting trial, they face internal exile, imprisonment or expulsion from the country.

Geneva visit by Dr Runcie

Geneva.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, began a week of talks with heads of international organizations here with a visit to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

He will also meet officials of the International

Oriana Fallaci's exclusive interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy Prime Minister of Poland: part 2 on Walesa and his son's defection

In yesterday's extract from Oriana Fallaci's interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, he described how the decision was made to impose martial law in Poland. Today they return to Solidarity, the internment of Lech Walesa, how the Americans have reacted and the defection of Rakowski's son Arthur after the imposition of martial rule.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski: As crude oil, iron, cotton, and so you know, I was the one who... Those people of negotiators with Solidarity. I was the one who had launched the idea of partnership. I believed in it so. But at the end of August when the spokesman for Solidarity, (Janusz) Orysakiewicz, was asked about the partnership at a press conference, he answered: "What partnership? Such a word does not exist." Then I understood that this was the end of a belief, the burial of an idea. I said to myself that maybe I had trusted them too much, maybe they had never had the intentions I attributed to them, maybe since the beginning they had been preparing themselves for a confrontation aimed at taking power, and I declared to the Polish news agency: "The partnership is over." But Jaruzelski said: "Try again." I tried again.

We tried again, while the country was shaken by strikes, tensions, demonstrations, walkouts, and any appeal was considered a meaningless sound. See the map on that wall? It was literally covered with little flags, each flag a strike. You don't know what it means, because you live in New York where the shops are overflowing with food, merchandise and you can buy all you want. But here in August 1980, when Solidarity was born, there was still something to buy in our shops. In August 1981 they were empty. Production had fallen by 25 per cent, coal output had declined by 30 million tons, food was in short supply. We had become the beggars of Europe and no country in Europe or elsewhere would risk a penny for us any more. Why should they? We had nothing to give in return, nothing except the word freedom. But this in your mind: Solidarity was no longer a trade union, it was a movement driven by a bunch of anarchists.

Oriana Fallaci: It was a revolution, Mr Rakowski. A spontaneous revolution.

Rakowski: We call it counter revolution.

Fallaci: And when in the hell did you make a revolution? Yours was not a revolution, it was a taking of power made possible by a dirty trick of Stasi's.

Rakowski: You are an anarchist. You are an anarchist.

Fallaci: If you like. But let us not argue about that, I want to be sure to have understood well two points. If martial law had not been imposed, you told me, the civil war would have burst out and the Soviets would have intervened.

Rakowski: I prefer to say the forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Fallaci: All right, the forces of the Warsaw Pact. Well... maybe you did not do the job for them, but you certainly did it out of fear of them. Or should I say out of zeal?

Rakowski: Neither one nor the other. We did it out of wisdom.

Fallaci: Let's say out of Yalta, out of those two blocks which divide the world. Now your relations with the Soviet Union must be very good indeed. No more warnings, no more threats, no more insults.

Rakowski: I am a very convinced advocate of strict ties with the Soviet Union. I firmly believe that our place is on the side of the Soviet Union. Of course I have my national pride, I want to be independent and to be treated as an equal, but I say that Poland should stay very close to the Soviet Union. I say it as a realist, not only as a Communist. The Russians are Slavic people, they are rich, they represent a tremendous market. We need them. Where else would we get the raw material we get from the Soviet Union? What country in the West could sell us such an amount of

magazine, *The Democrat*, by offering to buy the back cover advertising space of the entire first year's issues.

Greg Thain, one of the magazine's founders, was unwilling to disclose the sums involved, and was unmoved by the suggestion that the ads might offend senior SDP anti-smokers. "This magazine," he declared bravely, "will not pander to the views of any individual".

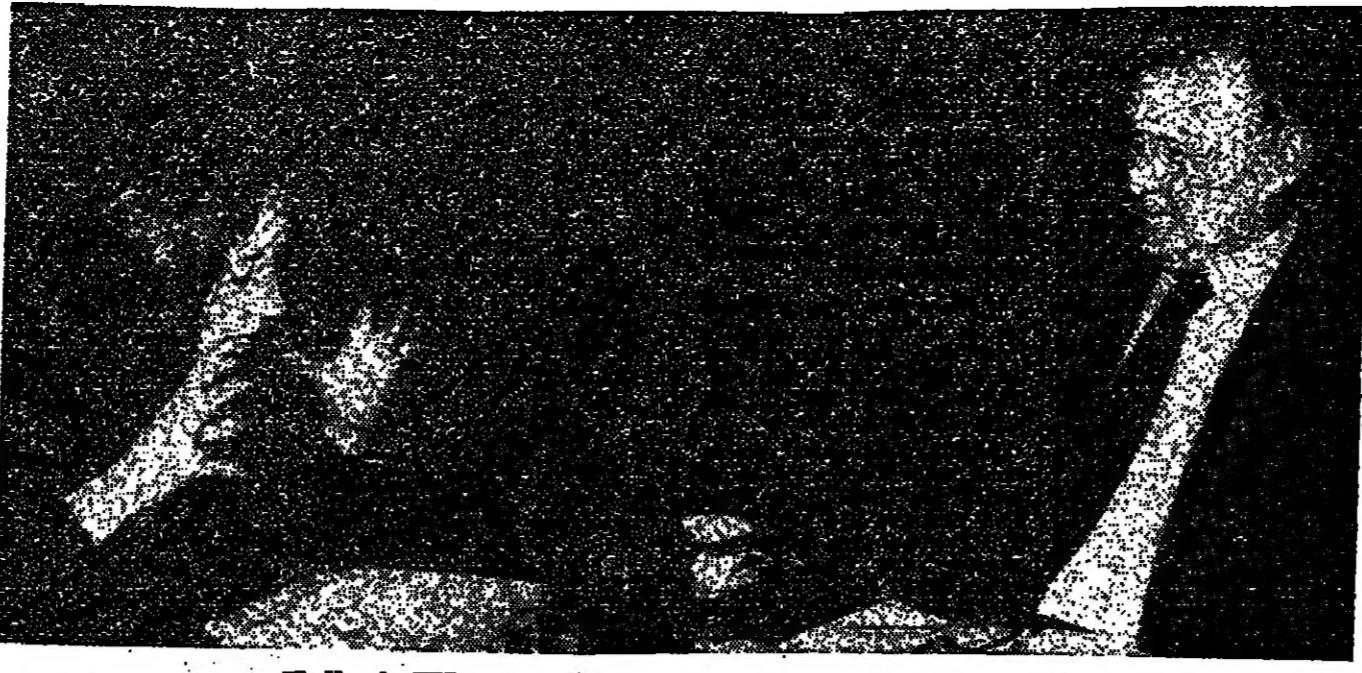
Last word

Pakistani police claim to have smashed a gang who were using booby-trapped versions of the Koran to blow up their enemies. The holy booby bombs, smuggled into Pakistan from Afghanistan, had high explosives packed in a cavity between the intact first and last pages. The authors suggested that the anti-government Al-Zulfiqar group based in Kabul had been responsible.

Tension

For his first thriller Hardman Scott, who was the BBC's first political editor, has devised a scarcely novel ploy to kidnap Margaret Thatcher. His *Operation 10*, to be published on January 10, has the Prime Minister held by Provo against the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

The use of recognizable political figures in fictional cliff-hangers is a well-worked vein, already mined by Frederick Forsyth (plot to kill de Gaulle), Ted Willis (kidnap of Labour prime minis-



Fallaci: "What a tragic man you are, Mr Rakowski"

discuss the future of Solidarity without his advisers.

Fallaci: You will not bring him to trial for what he said in Radom, will you?

Rakowski: Of course not. In fact, he is not under arrest. He is simply interned. The trials take place only for crimes committed in violation of martial law.

Fallaci: Then why do you keep him interned at a secret address as if he were an American hostage in Iran? Why do you keep him isolated? Because he has smallpox or because you hope to make Quisling out of him, I mean, a collaborator, possibly with the help of the Church?

Rakowski: We certainly don't keep him as a hostage, and this is not a matter of collaborationism. Besides, he should teach the Japanese how to organize trade unions. I have observed him a lot — his peasant nature intrigued me. As a peasant he cheated his interlocutor and one could never find a common language with him. Once when he was sitting in this office, I said: "Mr. Walesa, you have obtained so much. Why don't you stop and consolidate what you have? Rest for a while. These strikes are getting out of your hands too," he answered: "No, No, I don't need any rest. I feel OK. It isn't so bad as you believe." The point is this: Walesa understood too late that in politics one cannot be always aggressive. When he did, he had lost control of his own people.

Fallaci: Yet you are not staying that we are finished.

Rakowski: — No, I am not.

Fallaci: — Mr. Rakowski, while speaking about Walesa you have said much about the attitude of the Church. Am I wrong or have our dealings with the Primate and his associates produced rather well?

Rakowski: — You know, they need us as much as we need them. So they are searching for a compromise, but to protect Solidarity and to reestablish a platform for themselves. Until December 13 they were at the top of public life here in Poland. They counted as never before, as not even in Italy, not even in Spain. If they want to retain that status, they must come to a compromise. No doubt they will cooperate with us to some extent, knowing well that they will find us available.

Fallaci: — Pope Wojtyla does not seem to think in that way. He has been lashing you a lot, almost daily, from his window overlooking St Peter's Square.

Rakowski: — Yes, he has. This interview I haven't said a single word against the workers who acted as rebels to oppose the regime and its way of exercising power. If they did it, it means that the socialism pursued in Poland was no good, that the forces running the country were incapable, that changes were indispensable. Hadn't I welcomed Solidarity? Solidarity was needed in Poland, and not only as a trade union but as a control on the authorities. You know even an angel becomes a whore if he is not controlled when he enters the church of power.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ENEMIES OF PARLIAMENT

How far is it legitimate for those who claim to be democrats to support extra-parliamentary activity? This has now become the central question in the internal conflicts of the Labour Party. It was the issue on which Mr Foot based his condemnation of Mr Peter Tatchell as Labour candidate for Bermondsey. And in advance of tomorrow's critical meeting of Labour's National Executive, at which it will be decided whether to endorse two more Militant Tendency supporters as prospective parliamentary candidates at the next election, the hard-left Labour Co-ordinating Committee has issued a statement in which 29 candidates assert that "extra-parliamentary action must form an essential part of Labour Party strategy in and out of government".

It would be absurd to condemn that statement as it stands. Not even the most devoted adherent of parliamentary government would claim that all political activity ought to be conducted within the Palace of Westminster. Election campaigns have to be fought in the country. Elections are not won and lost only during the campaign, so it is entirely proper to mobilize opinion in between elections. It is equally justifiable to express and to organise opinion in the attempt to influence the actions of government.

The critical division, therefore, is not for or against extra-parliamentary activity, but between those forms of extra-parliamentary activity which are consistent with parliamentary democracy and those which are calculated to undermine or replace it. The justification for parliamentary democracy is that it provides the best possible basis for government by consent. That justification is all the more valid now that we

live in an age of universal adult suffrage in Britain. As Mr Foot pointed out in an article in *The Observer* on January 10, many of the most celebrated cases of extra-parliamentary activity in the past were examples of those who were excluded from the parliamentary process trying to make their voices heard. The Chartists and the Suffragettes were seeking to take part in that process. Nowadays there is no need to batter down a door which has been open for half a century.

Parliamentary democracy can provide government by consent because it offers forms and structures for the expression of opinion by every man and woman in this country. It does so imperfectly: periodic general elections are not a sufficient means of divining the policy wishes of the majority of people in a complex modern society. So it would be ridiculous to suggest that it is undermining Parliament for opinion to be mobilized and brought to bear upon government from outside Parliament.

But the purpose of seeking structured forms for government by consent is to provide not only order but a protection for the weak. The alternative is government by force in which all advantage goes to the strong. Parliamentary democracy is undermined by all those activities which tend towards government by force. To bring the pressure of opinion to bear upon government is consistent with parliamentary democracy: to bring the pressure of force upon government is not.

Political strikes are not consistent with parliamentary democracy because they are the exercise of power in defiance of those who are elected to represent the majority. Mr Tatchell's article

EUROPE'S CURRENCY CANDLE

This weekend's meeting of the Finance Ministers of the European Community was a painful but necessary occasion. Painful because the Belgian government, which called it, was forced to accept a smaller devaluation of the Belgian franc than it wanted. Necessary because it produced a decision which is likely to provide a new period of stability rather than another round of competitive devaluations.

The European Monetary System is a good deed of currency stability in a wicked world. But no one should expect it to provide insulation against the laws of economics. So far it has been less successful than its founders hoped at producing convergence in underlying economic performance but a great deal better than its critics expected at coping with the problems of speculation. That is not a bad record to have.

One of the fears about membership of the European Monetary System was that it would simply become a licence to lose money as governments defended the indefensible in the foreign exchange markets. That has not been the experience. All of the speculative challenges to existing parities of currencies in the EMS have been beaten off. The newly-elected Socialist government in France was able to resist pressure for a panic devaluation. The Belgians, who for internal reasons were not ready, confounded the mar-

kets last autumn by not devaluing. The record suggests that the governments, not the market speculators, win in a tussle. The vagaries of world currency markets are so great at the moment that that is justification enough for the existence of the EMS. It has given at least limited stability to governments and businesses alike.

What the EMS has not done is to relieve member countries of the consequences of their actions. Those nations which have, in one way or the other, been pursuing policies which put jobs, sometimes in the short term, above competitiveness have in the end been forced to devalue. The Belgian experience this weekend shows that membership of the European Monetary System does not protect a country from the need to stay competitive. The Danes have found the same thing.

But there is all the difference in the world between changes in the value of a currency being the result of deliberate decisions and currency markets imposing quite random adjustments. Britain, which has not been part of the EMS, has seen the pound rise far too high and then fall. Neither half of that change is good for those trying to run a business.

The wrangling over the weekend will be used by opponents of the EMS to argue two things. One is that it does not prevent parity changes. No one claimed that it does. What it does do is

make those changes more predictable, more a response to underlying economic factors and less a response to the whims of the market.

The second argument is the opposite of that, which does not stop the same people using them both at the same time. It is that because Belgium only devalued by 8% per cent rather than 12 per cent, this proves that membership of the EMS deprives a country of its ability to control its currency. It does nothing of the sort. What membership of the EMS ensured was that Belgium devalued by 8% per cent to create a new, potentially stable set of parities instead of sparking a round of competitive devaluations by trying to gain an advantage.

This is a strength for the Europeans. It means they will be able to have more control than they would otherwise have done over their inflations, their interest rates and their flickering plans for recovery. Britain, aloof from the shake, has yet to learn this lesson. But it is not enough to struggle for small progress in Europe. The imperative is to relate European currencies to the dollar and the yen in new arrangements for currency stability. Only in this way can the world escape the impoverishments of economic nationalism, and the political conflict it guarantees. The increasingly sterile bickering over American interest rates is a pathetic commentary on Western leadership.

around £3,000 will prove irresistible in many cases. Would it not be better to spread the funds more widely, accept that not every 16-year-old will be removed from the unemployment register, and ensure greater continuity? Rather than "sponsorship", a contract of training employment between trainee and employer would promote greater commitment and a far better chance of continuity.

To achieve this, a national training wage would be essential if Government financing and employer cost at an unacceptable level are to be avoided. However unparalleled to the unions the idea of a national training wage may be, it would actually put more money in the pockets of the youths in the scheme, give them a better chance of continued employment and spread more evenly the cost of improved youth training which was one of the main aims of the NTL.

With formal apprenticeship rapidly dwindling (less than 9,000 in 1981) it needs radical action and clear thinking now if we are to achieve the main objective of the NTL: no less than to ensure that we have a workforce soundly trained to meet the challenge from countries whose basic philosophy and commitment is so vastly superior

to ours. This will not happen just by expensive tinkering with youth unemployment figures.

Yours sincerely,
SIMON GOURLAY,
Vice-President,
National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.

Badge of faith

From the Reverend David Stuart-Smith

Sir, I think it is very sad and ecumenically inappropriate if it is true that the theme for the Pope's visit is to be the seven sacraments (Carron Longman's letter February 18). Not only is this anachronistic, but Article 25 of the 39 Articles, which have recently been upheld in the preface to the Alternative Service Book (1980), would also tend to alienate the Free Churches.

How much better to choose a theme like the Holy Trinity, the Holy Spirit or even Jesus is Lord for such an historic visit, one aim of which is said to be to promote unity in the church. I sincerely hope it is not too late to do something about this.

Yours faithfully,
D. STUART-SMITH,
2 Thornton Road, SW12.

February 19.

Hard lessons from the rail strike

From Mr Christopher Bland

Sir, Surely the first lesson to be learnt from the recent dispute between British Rail and Aslef is that the railway industry's negotiating machinery is as old-fashioned, cumbersome and expensive as the working practices which Aslef is so tenaciously attempting to retain. Lord McCarthy has now twice failed to take into account British Rail's inability to pay the wage increases as he has suggested, and is part of the blame for this absurdity must rest with a board that allows responsibility for determining the major element of its costs to be taken, wholly or partially, out of its hands.

The second lesson is that the unpalatable link between unearned wage increases and an unacceptable level of inflation is still not recognised by several union leaders, particularly in the public sector. The Government itself took time to understand the implications — as demonstrated by its belated abolition of the Clegg committee and equally belated assumption of full responsibility for negotiating the wages of its own employees. And it has taken three million unemployed to ram the painful truth home to both management and unions in the private sector.

Where have Lord McCarthy and Mr Buckton been during the last three years? Mr Buckton in particular is behaving like Lamb's Chinaman, who took time to realise that it wasn't necessary to burn down his house to get roast pork. How much longer, and how many more unemployed, does he need?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BLAND,
Chairman,
Sir Joseph Causton & Sons Ltd,
Causton House,
Hopton Street, SE1.

Law on contempt

From Mr T. M. McGoldrick

Sir, Your correspondent of February 18, Mr R. C. McDonald, is no doubt a learned member of my profession. However, I feel obliged to state through your good offices my disapproval of his attempt to act as a spokesman for solicitors generally.

Mr McDonald says that Miss Harman will receive no sympathy from any practising member of her own profession for her action. This simple assertion is wholly incorrect. I certainly feel sympathy for her and I also know of several colleagues in my profession who feel similarly.

Perhaps Mr McDonald is not aware that an appeal was launched by The National Council for Civil Liberties for funds to assist that organization to proceed with an appeal. That fund was contributed by a very large number of solicitors. Presumably, we can all safely assume that those solicitors who contributed to that fund felt sympathy for Miss Harman.

Yours faithfully,
T. M. McGOLDRICK,
McGoldrick & Company,
124 Deptford High Street, SE8.

Elegiac phrase

From Dr L. A. Moritz

Sir, Professor David Lowenthal does well to remind us in his instructive pastoral letter (February 9) how a misinterpretation of a phrase can acquire a life and an influence of its own. In the course of it, unfortunately, he too mistranslates the Latin.

In *Arcadia ego* cannot mean "Even I, death, am in *Arcadia*" any more than "I too was in *Arcadia*": it must mean "I, death, am even in *Arcadia*" — as well as everywhere else.

Yours not, I hope, too pedantically,
L. A. MORITZ,
University College, Cardiff.

Deposits and interest

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In an article in today's issue (February 15) Mr Gordon Peppercorn cites the behaviour of M1 (which is currently rising at the rate of one per cent per annum) as

evidence that "monetary policy is currently not too loose but is, if anything, in danger of becoming too tight".

He forgets that the behaviour of M1 is entirely a matter of the public's choice between non-interest bearing and interest-bearing forms of liquidity and has nothing to do with "monetary policy" in his sense. When interest rates paid on deposits are high, it is natural to economize on idle cash, especially when the rapid spread in the use of credit cards provides an effective substitute for cash payments.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.

February 15.

Mistaken identity

From Mr Michael Croft

Sir, In my account (article, February 17) of the Arts Council's handling of the media after the 1980 cuts, I stated that Sir Roy Shaw's deputy, Mr Richard Fulford, had turned "very shirty" in response to persistent questioning by provincial journalists at an Arts Council press conference. I owe Mr Fulford an apology for I now learn that he was not present at that meeting: it was Mr Richard Hoggart who acted in Sir Roy Shaw's absence.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CROFT, Director,
National Youth Theatre of Great
Britain,
Shaw Theatre,
100 Euston Road, NW1.

February 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cheaper motoring on lead-free petrol

From Professor D. Bryce-Smith

Sir, It is good to see that the hazard to children's brains from leaded petrol is being seriously debated in your columns and in Parliament. I hope I may be permitted to correct a serious technical misconception apparently shared by almost all concerned from the Prime Minister downwards; namely that existing cars on the road could not run on lead-free petrol without expensive modifications, or without suffering serious engine damage. This is not true. Indeed, most cars can be expected to run better and more economically on properly formulated lead-free petrol.

Four technical aspects must be considered: (a) the need to provide fuels of appropriate anti-knock character, as measured by the octane number; (b) provision of a fuel having good anti-wear and anti-corrosion properties; (c) the need to minimise emissions of toxic combustion products; and (d) the need to minimise the energy required to propel a given car a given distance at a given speed, high-load conditions.

Addition of lead merely provides one way among many of attempting to achieve these objectives. From the motorist's viewpoint it is one of the most disadvantageous, but the industry has a commitment to the status quo which is partly financial, partly traditional, and partly a matter of saving face, and has, in solidarity with the lead and motor industries, used its monopoly position and political influence to ensure that all United Kingdom petrol is leaded, and will stay that way, albeit at somewhat lower levels. In this way, many non-technical people have come to believe that some lead must be necessary in the petrol for modern cars.

The truth is that in comparison with more modern methods, the traditional approach using lead satisfactorily achieves objective (a), fails badly on objectives (b) and (c), and is just about neutral, perhaps slightly negative, on objective (d) — not a very good score.

Alternative approaches to (a) exist, eg, additional catalytic reforming at the refinery to a higher octane number than at present; removal of low octane components by "molecular sieves" blending with high octane liquid fuels produced from refinery gases by alkylation; and the use of relatively non-toxic "octane improvers" such as t-butanol and methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE). Lead-free petrol need not mean low-octane petrol, contrary to popular impression.

Mainly for children's sake, but with cheaper motoring as a bonus, lead-free petrol should be the fuel of the immediate future. But Government has evidently been fed very bad technical information on this issue.

This dispenses with the last

technical argument for retaining lead, even for existing cars. A major US oil company states that it has not had a single report of valve failure during over 50 years of selling lead-free petrol in the United States: most of the cars using this would presumably have had unhardened valves.

In fact, BP, Shell, Burmah, and Amoco were ready to supply lead-free petrol for the UK market some 10 years ago. Why then are so many years of preparation now supposed to be needed? And will it really take UK motor manufacturers some five years to work out how to harden valves when they already do this for many cars intended for export?

For many of our children's sake, but with cheaper motoring as a bonus, lead-free petrol should be the fuel of the immediate future. But Government has evidently been fed very bad technical information on this issue.

Yours faithfully,
D. BRYCE-SMITH,
Department of Chemistry,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading,
Berkshire.
February 16.

Women's equality

From Miss Jill Tweedie

Sir, In no other area of debate as interesting and far-reaching as the ideas of the women's movement could a columnist (Ronald Butt, February 18), even of your redundant organ, display such embarrassing ignorance and silliness without some professional misgivings. These ideas are being discussed and implemented by thoughtful people of all political persuasions throughout the world and the fact that Mr Butt is still not able to understand them is a grave disservice to your readers.

Mr Butt believes that women journalists concerned with women's equality "waste their time with feminism" and ought, instead, to be occupying themselves with local government. Would he, on the same premise, have advised Martin Luther King that he ought to give up fighting for black people and take to, say, nature notes instead? I suppose so.

Polly Toynbee, in extending her own fight for women's equality from *The Guardian* Women's Page to the SDP, has in my opinion taken on people as ignorant of such topics and their implications as Mr Butt's but that is her choice and any aware person must wish her luck with them. She is, I fear, more than most of them deserve.

Yours sincerely,
JILL TWEEDIE,
14 Falkland Road, NW5.
February 19.

From Miss Dora Nash

Sir, Permit me to agree wholeheartedly with the intelligent article on feminism and the SDP by Ronald Butt. He does well to draw attention to the "inverted sexism" of the extreme feminist stance: all these self-appointed promoters of "women's rights" who are household names in their own tiny little world of feminist journalism and politics should prove themselves equal to men in real spheres of action. They frankly only give the impression that successful career women are all paranoid harpies.

And how ironic, I have always thought, that *The Guardian* should have a special women's page at all. Are women incapable of understanding important world and domestic issues? Why isn't there a men's page? All of this is of course another good reason for sticking to *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
DORA NASH,
43 Church Street,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
February 18.

Riots and the media

From Dr Michael Tracey

Sir, Mary Whitehouse's letter to you (February 16) needs to be answered. She refers to Scarman's conclusion that the media had "played a significant role" in the spread of last year's riots. Scarman produces not one iota of evidence to support this conclusion.

Mary Whitehouse refers to

"sponsored" research. I am not quite sure what she means by this. Let me state categorically that the research, funded jointly by the BBC and the IBA, was independent. Howard Tumber reported to me and to Toxeth after the riots. Richard Francis is correct: the only responsibility of the BBC is to educate, inform and entertain, and not to engage in social engineering.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL TRACEY, Head,
Broadcasting Research Unit,
British Film Institute,
127 Charing Cross Road, WC2.

On the wrong track

From Mrs Shirley Williams, MP

Sir, Before a new distortion enters the record as well as *The Times* Diary (February 17), may I point out that I haven't missed a train for as far back as I can remember?

The whole story began with a statement by Roy Jenkins at a press conference, based on a muddled message he received, and for which he apologized to me subsequently.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

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The Duchess of Gloucester will visit Zimbabwe between March 25 and 29 and Zambia between March 29 and April 1.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester will attend a court luncheon at the Vintners' Company at Vintners' Hall, London, on March 10.

A soiree will be held at 54 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child on Wednesday.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, today at noon.

A memorial service for Colonel Sir Douglas Glover will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Friday, February 26, at noon.

A memorial service for Sir Olaf Caroe will be held at St James's Piccadilly, on Tuesday, March 15, at 11.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at The Ambassadorial Ball Soirée Française in aid of the UNA/UNICEF at Grosvenor House, London.

Mrs. Michael Wigley was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales will receive the presidents of the Western European Assemblies at Buckingham Palace on June 4.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon N. D. Hely Hutchinson and Miss P. M. MacL. Watson

The engagement is announced between Nicholas David, third son of Earl and Countess of Donington, of Paris, France, and Anna Margaret Mary, younger daughter of Major W. R. Watson, and of Mrs Anne Watson, of Wokingham, Berkshire.

Mr W. W. Bartholomew and Miss C. J. H. Pride

The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Major and the Hon Mr John Bartholomew of Bartholomew, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Mr Barry Pride of Knock House, Stone-in-Oxley, Kent, and of Mrs Sally Pride, of Bucklebury Place, Woottonham, Berkshire.

Mr N. G. Blackwood and Miss A. J. Hinckley

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Blackwood, of Charlton, Sussex, and Angela, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Hickling, of Oxford, Surrey.

Mr C. E. Clarke and Miss A. Newman

The engagement is announced between Christopher Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs Simon Clarke, of Crimdon Park, Chelerton, Isle of Wight, and Allison, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Newman, of Princelot Cottage, Apse Heath, Isle of Wight.

Mr R. E. Dear and Miss C. M. Reuss

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs M. J. Dear, of Philimore Gardens, London, W8, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. K. Reuss, of Drayton Gardens, London, SW10.

Mr N. K. Gowing and Miss J. W. Venables

The engagement is announced between Nick, elder son of Mr Donald Gowing and Professor Margaret Gowing, of Oxford, and Judy, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Venables, of Andover.

Mr P. H. Gregory and Miss L. K. Maye

The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of the Hon Mr P. H. Gregory and of Mrs E. M. Harwood, of Little Milford, Pembrokeshire, and Lesley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Mayo, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, formerly of Bramhall, Cheshire.

Mr S. Hatt and Miss N. Jones

The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs N. H. Hatt, of Meadowside, Didsbury, Norfolk, and Nicola, younger daughter of Mrs J. D. Nathan, of 17 Park Walk, Chelsea SW10, and of the late Mr R. H. Jones.

University news

Oxford
Elections

LINCOLN COLLEGE: Hon. fellowships. Dr N G Headley, MA, (PhD Cam).
WADHAM COLLEGE: Lectureship in philosophy. Sabina M. Leibowitz, MA (Oxon). PhD (London).
LAWRENCE SCHOLARSHIPS: Open
to students of the Faculty of
Law, University of Oxford.
LEONARD SCHOLARSHIPS: Open
to students of the Faculty of
Law, University of Oxford.
LAWRENCE SCHOLARSHIPS: Open
to students of the Faculty of
Law, University of Oxford.
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Moreover... Miles Kingston

Last week, to make A. A. Milne's centenary truly international, I mentioned a few of the foreign identities adopted by Winnie the Pooh, from Winnie Nalle Puu in Sweden to Micinacko in Hungary. I have been saddened to find that a certain section of the public, including hitherto close friends of mine, have refused to believe their authenticity.

The reason I find this scepticism so unnerving is that today I would like to remind readers that 1982 is also the 115th anniversary of the birth of Beatrix Potter, whose characters have undergone even more remarkable changes than Milne's. If you live in Wales, for instance, you will know *The Tale of Benjamin Bunny* better as *Hannes Benda Bipy* and *Jemima Puddleduck* even better as *Pili Minillyn*, though perhaps it is only older readers who are familiar with the wayward adventures of *Pili Minillyn*, as the Welsh edition of her story has been unaccountably withdrawn by the publishers.

Benjamin Bunny himself is known to readers of Afrikaans — rather familiarly, I faucey — as Kosie Konjia and somewhat more formally to the Swedes as Benjamin Kanin. The most formal reincarnation occurs in Italy, where he becomes the rather grand Constantino Conigliette, a fitting companion to Ludovico Coniglio, who is better known to us as Peter Rabbit and to the South Africans as Frederick Haas.

I was horrified, by the way, to find that the picture of the black pig and white pig which adorns the cover of the Dutch version of *Pigling Bland* had been replaced in the South African version by a white pig alone. Was this a hitherto unknown form of spheard? No, as it turned out, because the English version has the same cover, and the South Africans have faithfully depicted black pigs and white pigs inside, on what seem to be equal terms. Whatever else may be said about this troubled country, let no one say they were afraid to show different coloured pigs together.

The French, as you might expect, make a proud attempt to echo Beatrix Potter's joking by turning Jemima Puddleduck into Sophie Canétop. Why Sophie, I am not sure, but Canétop is a pleasant mixture of "cane" (little duck) and "etang" (pond). There is something nice, too, about their *La Famille Flapout*, as indeed there is about the Afrikaans version of Mrs Tiggy Winkle, *Ta Punktie*.

Sir Denis Hamilton, Vice-President of the Newspaper Press Fund, presided at the annual reception held yesterday at the Press Club. Mr A. D. Campbell, chairman of council, and Mr Frank Rogers, appeal chairman, also spoke. The guests included:

Mr Tom McCaffrey, Mr Charles Wilson, Mr Harold Leggatt, Mr Alan Brooker, Mr G. C. Brunton, Mr A. J. Harrison, Mr D. Lang, Mr B. W. Phillips, Tony Miles, Mr R. P. M. Shire, Mr D. B. Stephens and Mr G. Taylor.

Latest wills

Sir Harold Graham Viccent of Toadbridge, Kent, private secretary to Prime Ministers between 1928 and 1936, left estate valued at £40,137 net.

Mr Guy Travers Aldous, QC, of Freston, Suffolk, a leader of the Chancery Bar, left estate valued at £75,367 net.

Other estates include (not before text cut): Mr. J. H. Elliott, Mr. Herbert Edgar, of Alconbury, Cambridgeshire, £70,547.



OBITUARY

PROFESSOR GEOFFREY BULLOUGH

Author of definitive work on Shakespeare's sources

Professor William A. which he helped to raise from a parous to a flourishing condition. He regularly found time to take weekly classes for the Workers Educational Association in the winter and spring.

From 1946 until he retired in 1968, Bullough was Head of the Department of English at King's College, University of London. He introduced a number of new courses, including the first BA course in American Literature in the University. He also innovated by holding fortnightly seminars of postgraduate students, who came to the Department in increasing numbers during his professorship. His interest in adult education continued; he served continuously on the principle committee of the University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, and acted as director of its Summer School in 1948 and 1950. As a governor of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology from 1952 to 1968, he did much to further his interests during a difficult phase in its development.

Bullough's great enthusiasm for English studies and the spread of international goodwill led him to undertake many arduous lecture-tours for the British Council and the Foreign Office in France, Germany, Austria, Spain, the Middle East, India, and South America, where, at the age of sixty-six, he frequently lectured at one centre in the afternoon and at another in the evening. He was Visiting Professor at Cornell University in 1954 and at Johns Hopkins in 1966, and delivered the Alexander Lectures at the University of Toronto in 1959. He was an Honorary Litt.D. of the universities of Manchester (1969), Glasgow (1970), Alfred (NY, 1974), and Ghent (1980).

Much of Bullough's research was in the field of Renaissance Literature and was distinguished by its disciplined scholarship and judicious critical assessments, which were never affected by current fads or idiosyncrasies. His editions of *Philosophical Poems of Henry More* (1931), *The Oxford Book of Seventeenth Century Verse* (with Sir H. J. C. Grierson 1934), *Poems and Dramas of Fulke Greville* (1939), and *Milton's Dramatic Poems* (with Mrs. Margaret Bullough, 1958) are models of their kind.

His *magnum opus*, *Native and Dramatic Sources of Shakespeare's (8 vols. 1957-73)* is a definitive work. Meticulously presented, it provides a comprehensive collection of the main sources of Shakespearean drama, together with essays on each play, demonstrating in detail how Shakespeare's imagination transformed and utilized his source-materials.

Bullough was the author of *The Trend of Modern Poetry* (1934; revised and extended in 1949) is a balanced study of a complex subject, and *Mirror of Minds* examines the influence of contemporary psychological theories on major novelists.

His unpublished work includes extensive research into the life and writings of Sir Richard Fanshaw, the development of English satire, and the relationship between literature and music.

Students and scholars from every part of the world have happy memories of the generous hospitality that Mrs Bullough and he extended to them. He leaves his wife, a son, and a daughter. He was a man of quick sympathies, great benevolence, and penetrating sagacity. Underlying his smiling, quizzical vein of humour was a deeply serious view of life.

MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY

Mischel Cherniavsky, the cellist, died at his home near Dieppe on February 21. He was the youngest member of a family trio, founded with his brothers Leo (violin) and Jan (piano), which won international acclaim in the first two decades of this century, most notably in South Africa and Australia.

Born near Kiev in 1888, Cherniavsky was first taught as were his brothers, by their father, Abraham, the director of a local orchestra which counted the young Sergei Koussevitsky, among its members. When only seven years old he performed with his brothers before Tsar Nicholas II.

The brothers left Russia in 1904, first going to Vienna, where Mischel studied under David Popper, and later settling in London, where he was a pupil of Herbert Walenn. In 1906 they embarked on a series of international tours, with visits to South Africa that year and to India in 1910. Over the next decade the trio enjoyed widespread, sometimes sensational popularity, and appeared with such artists as Clara Butt, John McCormack, Galli Curci and the dancer, Maud Allan.

After the mid 1920s, when the trio ceased to play regularly together, Mischel pursued his own international career as a soloist, performing under the batons of several famous conductors. During the Second World War he played to the forces in South Africa.

But for those who knew him personally the abiding memory will be the warmth of his companionship, the swift insights of his conversation, the perpetual twinkle in his eye and the delight of his wit, which never deserved him.

The dedication that he displayed in the practice of engineering was matched by his devotion to the profession of

engineering. His engineering expertise was complemented by an artistic streak that was expressed by his talent both in water colours and sketching. His notes of a technical meeting might be punctuated by caricatures — droopy, if the meeting was going badly; sprightly, if progress was being made.

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Chess defeat for English

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

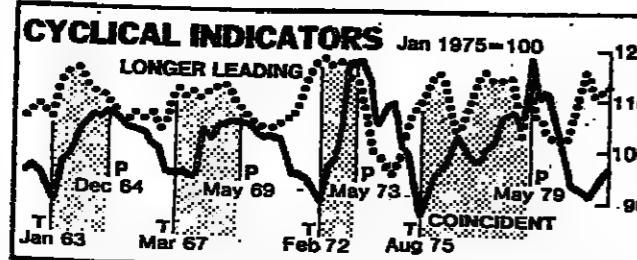
The first round in the final qualifying group of the Western European chess tournament was played at Marbella, Spain, on Sunday and proved a bad day for the English players. Grandmaster Nuan, who has seemed in poor form throughout play in the preliminary group, lost with the black pieces to Rivas, the Spanish master, as did Mark Heben against Lichtenberg.

The other two games, between Smeeth and Short and Mestel and Van der Wiel, were drawn. It is such a short tournament, in which only seven rounds are to be played, that the English players have a handicap and we can only hope the other English players will be able to gain the top three places and thereby qualify for the inter-zonal.

Order of the draw: 1. Smeeth; 2. Nuan; 3. Van der Wiel; 4. Heben; 5. Short; 6. Mestel; 7. Lichtenberg; 8. Rivas; 9. Smeeth; 10. Mestel; 11. Short; 12. Lichtenberg; 13. Van der Wiel; 14. Heben; 15. Rivas; 16. Smeeth; 17. Lichtenberg; 18. Mestel; 19. Short; 20. Van der Wiel; 21. Heben; 22. Rivas; 23. Smeeth; 24. Lichtenberg; 25. Mestel; 26. Short; 27. Van der Wiel; 28. Heben; 29. Rivas; 30. Smeeth; 31. Lichtenberg; 32. Mestel; 33. Short; 34. Van der Wiel; 35. Heben; 36. Rivas; 37. Smeeth; 38. Lichtenberg; 39. Mestel; 40. Short; 41. Van der Wiel; 42. Heben; 43. Rivas; 44. Smeeth; 45. Lichtenberg; 46. Mestel; 47. Short; 48. Van der Wiel; 49. Heben; 50. Rivas; 51. Smeeth; 52. Lichtenberg; 53. Mestel; 54. Short; 55. Van der Wiel; 56. Heben; 57. Rivas; 58. Smeeth; 59. Lichtenberg; 60. Mestel; 61. Short; 62. Van der Wiel; 63. Heben; 64. Rivas; 65. Smeeth; 66. Lichtenberg; 67. Mestel; 68. Short; 69. Van der Wiel; 70. Heben; 71. Rivas; 72. Smeeth; 73. Lichtenberg; 74. Mestel; 75. Short; 76. Van der Wiel; 77. Heben; 78. Rivas; 79. Smeeth; 80. Lichtenberg; 81. Mestel; 82. Short; 83. Van der Wiel; 84. Heben; 85. Rivas; 86. Smeeth; 87. Lichtenberg; 88. Mestel; 89. Short; 90. Van der Wiel; 91. Heben; 92. Rivas; 93. Smeeth; 94. Lichtenberg; 95. Mestel; 96. Short; 97. Van der Wiel; 98. Heben; 99. Rivas; 100

BUSINESS NEWS

Steady revival



A steady revival in the economy is being suggested by the Government's composite index of "longer leading" indicators. This index is used to predict the ups and downs in the economy about a year before they happen. January witnessed the third consecutive rise in this index. Falling interest rates (in Britain), rising share prices, and an improvement in business optimism reported by the latest CBI survey, have all contributed to the increase. Until October, the longer-leading indicator had been falling for several months. The "coincident" index, which measures the current position in the business cycle, also rose in January. This confirms that the economy began to recover in the second quarter of last year.

Halliday verdict pending

Stock Exchange disciplinary hearings against two partners of the former Manchester stockbroking firm Halliday, Simpson have already taken place. It is understood no verdict has yet been given.

Hearings against the two were held last week and hearings against two other partners are due to be held in fortnight. The remainder will be before the Stock Exchange's Disciplinary Committee at the end of next month. Halliday, Simpson was suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange last summer.

Mitchell Cotts handshake

Mr John Wren is negotiating a "golden handshake" with Mitchell Cotts international trading group after a board room shake up under which he will depart as group managing director. From April 1, Mr Philip Dunkley Cotts' chairman will also become chief executive; Mr Thomas Kinsey a non-executive director for two years and former managing director of Delta Group will become deputy chief executive. Mr Peter Mackenna and Mr Ivan Soll became managing directors. Mr Dunkley said yesterday: "There has been no row. We had to take a look at the longer term implications and broaden the management base by bringing in an older man as my deputy."

Inflation optimism

L. Messel, the London stockbrokers, believe that the Chancellor could get inflation below 10 per cent this spring by leaving excise duties unchanged in his March 9 Budget.

Lloyd's debate

Debate on the Lloyd's Bill, to bring up to date the London insurance market's archaic rules, continued in Parliament last night with further attempts to amend Clause 14, which would give a new ruling council immunity from being sued for damages by members.

MARKET SUMMARY

Alteration on gifts

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 588.2 up 5.9
FT Gifts 67.14 up 0.95
FT all-share 327.98 up 2.47
Bargains 19,198

Rank Organisation shares were a late feature after a number of brokers got their hands on the group's annual report out today.

Mr Harry Smith, chairman, forecasts a marked improvement in profits for all Rank controlled companies, and amid substantial buying the shares put on 8p to 185p.

Elsewhere in the market attention focused on gifts which had a buoyant session after last Friday's sharp drop in the United States money supply, with long dates closing up to 22 better. In equities there was a move subdued air but the FT Index closed up 5.9 at 588.2.

Trading in gifts began late due to the huge demand for the Government Broker's remaining supplies of the short tap, Exchequer 13% per cent 1987A, which was exhausted at £21 part paid.

This quickly established a 2% premium, followed by 1% up on the day, with gains on other shorts ranging from 1% to 2%.

Gifts proved a boost to equities but they remained subdued ahead of Thursday, when KCI published its fourth quarter results, and Amersham International makes its stock market debut, with brokers looking for a premium of at least 30% a share.

Adverse comment clipped 2p from KCI at 336p despite optimistic forecasts of profits for the year, and most interest surrounds the remarks that will accompany the figures.

Thorn EMI was a strong feature among leaders putting on 10p to 485p, while Unilever were strong and rose 12p to 670p while among other leaders GEC were up 30 at 837p.

COMMODITIES

Cash tin fell back noticeably yesterday as the feared squeeze on shorts approached at the end of the month. Cash closed at £8,605 a tonne, down 225 from Friday. But three months hardened to £7,847, an increase of £25 a tonne, reflecting expectations that the buyer who has dominated the market since last July will not give up easily.

The executive board of the International Coffee Organization meets today to consider wide-ranging proposals for refining the present coffee agreement.

During the negotiations are updating the base years from which quotas are estimated, setting up reserve stocks, publishing indicator prices for separate types of coffee, and new ways of coping with shortfalls.

Exporters have said that they do not want quotas suspended while the agreement is operating.

March coffee rose 2p to £1,372 a tonne and May was 22 stronger at £1,278.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,758.38 up 45.05
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,277.01 down 3.91

CURRENCIES

The dollar fell back after Friday's reserve of the United States money supply, easier Eurodollar rates and 1% per cent prime cuts to 15% per cent.

Starting
\$1,8490 down 50 points
Index 91.4 down 0.2
DM 4.3550
F.F. 11,0800
Yen 43.00
Dollar
Index 111.7 down 0.2
Gold 2,3485 down 152 points
Gold \$365.50 down \$2

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates eased sharply. The Bank dropped its dealing rates in all bands, establishing levels of 13% in Band 1 down to 13.4% in Band 4.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14% to 14%
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 14% to 14%
3 month DM 10% to 9%
3 month F.F. 15% to 15%

TODAY

Unemployment (February provisional figures); unfilled vacancies (February provisional). Board meetings: Finals-Aquis Securities, Commercial Union, First Scottish American Trust, Grindlays Holdings, Investors Success Equities, Ernest Jones, National Westminster Bank, Vartona Group.

Retail sales show first sizable rise for a year

By Melvyn Westlake

There was a big rise in High Street trading at the beginning of the year, according to Government figures published yesterday.

Prices for household goods have shown only a modest rise, and business in this sector has also shown greater resilience than experienced in some other areas of retailing. This suggests that some retailers may be sacrificing profit margins to maintain volume sales.

It is the first significant rise for exactly a year. In the first months of 1981, many of Britain's retailers experienced a mini-boom. But this was followed by a period of stagnating sales that continued for the rest of the year.

The latest rise in retail business, like the one 12 months earlier, appears to be attributable to the increasingly intensive winter "sales".

Government economists believe that post-Christmas bargain hunting is growing in importance. Even the bad weather at the beginning of January is not thought to have deterred determined shoppers.

However, yesterday's sales figures were received sceptically by City economists specializing in the retail sector. They were said to be inconsistent with reports from the big department stores and retail chains. The figures appeared particularly inexplicable at a time when real disposable incomes are falling and savings are holding up.

They also appear to be at odds with the drop in new car registrations that took place in January.

It may be that people have been encouraged by the very low increase in prices that has taken place for some kinds of retail goods. Clothing and footwear, where sales have held up well, is a

Rowntree results out early

By Margaret Pagan

Pressure for a cut in North Sea oil prices, as a result of the world oil glut, continued to make oil a dull sector, with Lusso shedding 12p to 297p and IC Gas, which also stands to lose some £1m worth of earnings through the devaluation of the Belgian franc, losing 11p to 185p.

Banks were another sector in demand, led by NatWest up 19p at 480p ahead of today's figures, while further consideration of last week's figure from Lloyds pushed the shares up 17p to 500p.

Growing hopes of reduction in interest rates provided a boost to property shares, which have been out of favour over the past few months. There is also market optimism that the rights issue queue may have ended for the present. Land Securities rose 7p to 306p, and Great Portland were also 7p better at 182p. Hestec and another firm spot, closing up 10p to 400p.

In the brewery sector there has been talk of further takeovers among second liners after the Boddington-Oldham deal, and one name which keeps cropping up is Davenports. A large slice of the equity is in the hands of Baron Davenport's charity trust but news that the group's Midlands neighbour Wolverhampton & Dudley has taken its stake to 8 per cent after recent purchases will revive interest. The W&D will review its options.

Rowntree, said yesterday that Takeover Panels permission had been sought to delay producing the offer until the group's results had been prepared. Rowntree unusually brings out figures in April but decided it will be necessary to put its case to Huntley shareholders. Huntley also indicated it is ready to offer results in its defence of the bid.

Since the bid was announced market forecasts for Britain's second largest biscuit company at £75m was originally due out today. It is now nearly a month since the take over bid was launched.

The offer document, outlining the bid which values

Lever comes top in marketing survey

By Terri Douglas

Lever Brothers can claim to be Britain's top marketing company if launching successful products is an indication of a company's marketing strength. According to a survey of grocery trade buyers, Lever, the soap powder subsidiary of Unilever, is regarded as the manufacturer most likely to succeed with the launch of a new product.

Static or declining markets, increasing competition and pressure from the supermarket chains are among the factors encouraging companies to look for profitable new markets to carve out.

In the past 10 years, more than 170 products have been launched successfully in grocers, according to Kraushar and Eassie, which took as its threshold of success 1981 turnover of at least £4m.

The most successful new product by far in this period was Lever Brothers' Persil Automatic.

Despite the recession, most

manufacturers are more interested in launching new products than ever, according to Kraushar and Eassie, the consultancy that has produced the report, *New Products in Grocers 1982*.

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manufacturers are more interested in launching new products than ever, according to Kraushar and Eassie, the consultancy that has produced the report, *New Products in Grocers 1982*.

Static or declining markets, increasing competition and pressure from the supermarket chains are among the factors encouraging companies to look for profitable new markets to carve out.

In the past 10 years, more than 170 products have been launched successfully in grocers, according to Kraushar and Eassie, which took as its threshold of success 1981 turnover of at least £4m.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Split views on bid for Eagle Star... BICC catches up

Analysts divided on Allianz plans



Sir Denis Mountain, Chairman of Eagle Star

Market opinion is divided on the likelihood of a full-scale Allianz Versicherungs bid for Eagle Star, the composite insurance group headed by Sir Denis Mountain. But the share price has again begun to rise to within a few pence of the year's high (Drew Johnston writes).

Last week, speculation was boosted when Tilney and Co, the Liverpool stockbroking firm, said there was a high probability that Allianz would bid for the 70 per cent of outstanding Eagle Star shares.

But a straw poll of top composite insurance sector analysts yesterday indicated that in their view, the prospects for an all-out bid later this year are by no means sure.

The views of the sector-watchers range from absolute conviction that Allianz will not come back, to cautious expectation that it might.

Ward Mackenzie, the Edinburgh brokers, say they come into the latter category, but at the same time recommend a lightening of holdings in the share.

Other analysts believe the share value — up to 387p yesterday is at least 100p higher than its rating warrants. Within the sector,

such arrangements, at least not in West Germany. But it has not, so far held onto a minority stake in an overseas business.

Eagle Star's private assessment of the Allianz offensive could differ from the public face it has so far presented, and this could provide a basis for sitting down and talking.

The real issue now is whether and when reaction will set in on the share price.

Pretax profits for 1981 are estimated around £75m, with a dividend yield of 6 per cent. The 1980 figure was 666m when the yield was 4.3 per cent.

Cable group's outlook good

BICC is known for its good defensive qualities in a bear market. Yesterday the market developed a taste for the stock, but it was not for this reason Sally White writes. The solid, heavy electronics were all in demand. Ferranti, it is true, was again rumoured to about to receive a bid, but Thorn and Racal were also chased.

BICC is reporting in just a couple of weeks, and had been looking left behind in the general run-up of the market. The world's largest specialist cable manufacturer, it is making a great success of its international side. Two-thirds of the profits come from overseas. On a pile of 13 a number of brokers thought it looked

cheap enough to recommend.

Estimates of the pretax profits range between £93m and £100m against £74.6 last time. The interview showed a gain of 16 per cent, including £5m of currency gains, and there are thought to be more currency gains in the second half.

One fund manager said: Look at the profits growing. In the last five years they reported £32m, £44m, £47m, £57m just under £75m, and much of that when British capital goods industry was fighting against a recession.

It is only recently that BICC has made a significant push into the electronics sector. It picked its areas cleverly, so not to jump straight into the deep end of managing higher technology that its experience warranted.

The best point of all for BICC is that its prospects are so tied to the British economy. And to top it all it has a strong balance sheet.

At the halfway stage net gearing was thought to be at about 24 per cent after taking first half retained profits into account.

After the rights issue, and profits increase, allowing for acquisition, this figure could be down to 15 per cent.

Next step was in March last

when it bought Boschert, a leading American manufacturer of electronic switching power supplies. In August it bought the outstanding 50 per cent of BICC-Burnard. Then in September it added Sealectra, which makes connectors for high frequency links for the telecommunications industries.

Fielding Newsom-Smith, said:

"In three steps they took their electronics related turnover to above £100m a year". Admittedly only a small chunk in a total of £1500m but an important one.

BICC also has small growth which will flower in a few years that attract the growth funds, such as optical fibres. Not a side from which to expect but contracts in the short term, but in two or three years.

"Problematical" is the word used by analysts to describe potential sources of news business such as the Channel Tunnel, or further electrification of the British Rail system. But BICC has further business than that in prospect.

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Whether this view is justified, cutting out its unsuccessful discount stores and concentrating on expanding its fresh foods business seems to be paying off.

Results for the year to March, 1982 are expected to be good. Pretax profit could well be almost double last year's at about £2.4m.

At the half year, profits rose dramatically from £422,000 to £1.05m. The dividend yield is 2.9 per cent, and the price earnings ratio is around 11.

Announcement of figures is expected in the second half of May.

been rising steadily. It rose 8p to 308p yesterday.

Inaccessibility of the ordinary shares provides a clue that the share price is rising on fundamentals. It has been regarded as a takeover candidate in the past with Kwik-Save at one stage an interested party, but Hinton is well protected by its family shareholding.

The shareholding structure gives each of the 1.1 million shares 10 times the voting power of the ordinary shares.

A thorough management consultant's review of the business is said to be responsible for putting Hinton's back among the growth shares.

A Common Market view is that Stock Exchange revision of the rules on restricted voting rights will take five or six years to introduce fully. One analyst says that by that time, Hinton should have grown sufficiently to be too big an acquisition bite for any but the largest stores groups.

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Amos Hinton undervalued

Frustration for fund managers is as undervalued stock they cannot get their hands on (Drew Johnston writes). This looks to be the position at Amos Hinton, the north-eastern food and drink retailer, where the share price has

er dying house and kitchen furniture group, which has been losing money for three years.

Only a month ago, an encouraging statement was made from Mr Michael Hoare, part-time chairman and a former Playboy director, that Cawdaw's trading losses were being reduced as a result of cost-cutting measures.

But now the board says the financial position has deteriorated to the point where it felt unable to trade and asked Barclays to call in the receiver. The group had arrangements with Barclays for a seven-year loan of £750,000 and overdrafts up to £2m but present borrowings stand at £2.5m. Cawdaw, formerly the British Cotton and Wool Dyers Association, employs some 500 staff in its factories.

Mr Philip Livesey, joint receiver with Mr Cyril John of the Manchester office of Cork, Gully, said last night he aimed to keep the business going while reviewing the company. But he hopes to sell all the interests which include engineering, activities, DIY and timber, weaving, kitchen furniture and four clothes shops.

Cawdaw lost £944,000 in the last year to March 1981 as sales slipped to £11.5m and the dividend was cut 10p to 45p yesterday, but market men attributed the rise to a good day for clearing bank shares as the reporting season is in full swing rather than to speculation over the Distillers' stake.

The stake was taken, however, without the knowledge or desire of the Bank of Scotland. Distillers said: "Mr Vial joined Euroflame in October 1980. In a review of the group's prospects before its USM listing, Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co who were brokers to the new issue and are still retained, said they were now answering questions from the Stock Exchange on the deals in Euroflame shares."

Mr Leaman added: "But we don't know what the position is with the company's statement and we have not spoken to Tring Hall recently."

Euroflame was bought by the small issuing house Tring Hall Securities, which still has around 53 per cent of the shares. After the company's Stock Exchange suspension at 8p a share, a statement

was promised for last Wednesday.

Mr Dennis Poll, for Tring Hall, was said to be unavailable for comment yesterday and a spokesman for Mr John Vial, Euroflame chairman and managing director, said: "He's busy at the moment and then he has to go out."

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Whicker in Bell's wonderland

The danger of using a top television man to promote your product is that he may upset you. In town yesterday from his Jersey home was Alan Whicker, now a plump and greying 58 year old, who spoke and wrote the commentary for "Whicker in Bell's World." A 45-minute colour film designed to show tourists and others why Bell's whisky is now our biggest seller with around a quarter of the United Kingdom market.

Your Sachenach diarist was not convinced that the neighbouring of bagpipes, view of the Forth Bridge, or the unsettling sight of whisky being bottled like milk will stop Bell's sell one extra bottle. But the film did cost £150,000, it did not Mr Whicker around £35,000, and Mr Marais Steyn, the South African ambassador and other diplomatic bigwigs stopped by for a tot.

Whicker, incidentally, has hours and hours of film for both BBC and ITV already in the can, and in three weeks we get his autobiography. I wonder what it will be called.

CANADA

... and the rest of the world.

Alan Whicker and Bell's chairman and managing director Raymond Miquel

Peter Prior, parachutist, limber reciter, motorcyclist, chairman of the Bulmer Cider group and an executive who believes in sending his managers and shop stewards on outward bound courses, was named communicator of the year yesterday by the British Association of Industrial Editors. Mr Prior announced Bulmer's sponsorship of the Strongbow Award, a new accolade for the best annual company report also sent to employees. He complained to his audience, which included the Duke of Gloucester, several MPs and a Cabinet minister that separate company reports for workers were patronizing.

Cosmo male's snap decision

Brian Braithwaite is one of the few men to be seen around the place at the Soho offices of the magazine Cosmopolitan.

Braithwaite is the founder-publisher of the magazine, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary. He tells me, however, that of Cosmopolitan's readership of more than 440,000 no less than a quarter are men.

One of the magazine's claims to fame, he tells me is that it has yet to print a photograph of Princess Diana and probably will not even when she has her baby this summer. "We might print something about the Princess if she was doing something interesting — say if she were given the chairmanship of the Equal Opportunities Commission — and was doing it well."

Pipe dealers from all over the world gathered in Blenheim Palace for the Dunhill Pipe Dealers World Conference to be welcomed by that supreme pipe smoker, Sir Harold Wilson, in the birthplace of that supreme cigar smoker, Sir Winston Churchill.

Among them was Mrs Jean Bain of Irvine, California. She smokes a pipe all the time. In her two shops in Costa Mesa and Westminster, she sells more than £300,000 worth of pipes, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes annually.

"I've been smoking pipe for seven years and smoke about four ounces a week — all English blends. I particularly like Dunhill's Standard Mixture Mild which costs £2.50 in this country and only £1.17 in the States."

Adler's the name in tapestry

Expansion is on the mind of David Jamieson, sales and marketing director for the M&E Adler Holiday Inns, which claims to be the number one world chain with 1,750 properties.

Jamieson is sniffing round under-hotel spots in Egypt like Luxor and Aswan — but has decided not to join the rush into Nile hotel boats.

He's most pleased with the latest Holiday Inn in Kuwait, just opened between Kuwait City and the airport, which sports a 24 foot wide tapestry designed by Banbury's Richard and Elizabeth Adler and woven on a specially built loom at Edinburgh.

Peter Wainwright

Recasting monetary policy — quality not quantity

John Whitmore

Monetary policy is dead, long live monetary policy. Dating the demise of the simplistic Mark One version of monetary policy hit the money supply target and will be well — is a matter of choice. Probably there is no exact date to fix on. What we have seen is a slow demise.

Ministers and officials have come to appreciate more fully both the theoretical weaknesses and the practical difficulties of an over-rigid approach to monetarism.

The Mark Two version of monetary policy into which we have evolved over the past year or so is what might most sensibly be called a policy of general financial discipline rather than very much else.

The basic structure of the original policy will still be there when the chancellor presents his Budget on March 9, and rightly so. Some kind of infrastructure is still required. The medium term financial strategy will still be there. A money supply target will also be there, probably focussing once again on the broad measure of banking money, sterling M3 (notes and coins in circulation together with residents' sterling deposits with British banks).

Moreover, some of the trappings of the new monetary policy will probably be absent. The exchange rate may bear a mention as one of the many financial gauges the Government now reads. But there will be no mention of an exchange rate target, partly because that would present a target for markets to shoot down, and partly because the new flexibility calls for a moving, or rather a moveable, target anyway.

The Government's more flexible approach to monetary policy is, by and large, to be welcomed. It recognises that a whole range of domestic monetary gauges need to be monitored, and then assessed in conjunction with each other.

It recognises too that qualitative interpretation of financial information is as important as the strictly quantitative readings. And the more so in such a volatile international situation.

It is inevitable, they see the new monetary policy as one large contradiction in terms. The one aim of monetarism, they argue, is to control the supply of money. That cannot be done so long as the authorities attempt both to control the supply and retain a grip on the pricing of money at the same time. And that applies whether one is talking about interference with the domestic pricing through interest rates or the external pricing through the exchange rate.

Whether the authorities did, or should, have taken cognisance of this development in executing monetary policy last year, may be open to doubt. But they should certainly have been aware

of the fear, of course, is that the use of a broader range of financial indicators will simply lead to the authorities using their discretion to over-ride any awkward gauge for the wrong reasons.

In short, the new pragmatism and flexibility could rapidly degenerate into laxity and weakness.

In several of his recent speeches the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Gordon Richardson, has gone out of his way to try and lay such fears at rest. He has spoken out in support of the broader approach to monetary policy but at the same time stressed the need to use this broader approach to maintain the disciplines required to defeat inflation.

The fear of backsliding is entirely natural, of course. Whether sufficient determination exists to maintain financial discipline will only become apparent over time. But the relapse into easy ways is not the only fear of many more dogmatic monetarists.

Given that, there is not only a clear need for flexibility in the official approach to sterling M3, but also an additional need to look at as many monetary indicators as possible to interpret what is happening to the economy or important financial flows at any particular time.

For example, the large build-up in residents' holdings of foreign currency deposits last year probably served to keep sterling M3 growth lower than it otherwise might have been. Similarly, if these deposits are now being converted back into sterling to pay off bills, the January money supply figures seem to suggest we have the obvious explanation as to why the domestic money supply has continued to grow rather than contract through the main tax paying season. (Precisely how large the effect depends on whether the sterling bought to meet tax payments comes from residents or non-residents.)

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Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England: supports the broader approach, but stresses the need for discipline

that hopes of a contracting money supply through the present tax paying season, were very much a hope rather than a racing certainty.

A more central and more critical indicator to the authorities is probably domestic credit expansion (DCE) — bank lending to public and private sector, at least as defined net of sterling lending overseas. DCE, together with exchange rate considerations, were probably the main considerations behind the hike in domestic interest rates from 12 to 16 per cent last summer.

Many monetarists are none too keen on putting DCE on a par with sterling M3. Yet in the sense that monetary creation is a two round process, with the spending of a new credit creating a new deposit for further potential

spending, DCE must rank as a primary indicator.

This is particularly true over the short term since credit creation in the economy may never show up in the money supply if the credit is placed or spent overseas (or even fished out of the pool by the foreign exchange intervention of the Bank of England).

The usefulness of DCE (and its components) seems all the more apparent, moreover, in a world where freedom of capital controls together with enormous volatility on the international financial scene, can produce large scale movements of money into and out of the domestic money supply over the short term.

Whether that is the same as saying that the Government is right to add exchange rate targeting to its monetary policy is another matter.

The suspicion must be that there are adverse medium trade-offs involved in any sustained form of foreign exchange intervention, unless domestic policy is adapted to the exchange rate target — in which case the trade-off becomes more short term and generally visible.

The temptation to create a degree of exchange rate stability is obviously very attractive. But it also smacks of storing up trouble for the future and is symptomatic of an increasing wish on the part of governments to temper market volatility which threatens to destabilise the real economy.

Indeed the long term consequence of a persistence with a floating exchange rate regime may well be the need for governments to intervene more regularly and more directly in the running of their domestic economies.

Business Editor

Opposing higher commissions

The Stock Exchange Council is not having an easy time with its proposals for a rise in commission charges. Profitable broking firms are questioning whether the rise in commissions, especially those affecting private clients, are really necessary. But there are a number of medium-sized firms which, lacking profitable specialties such as corporate, Far East or gilt issues, are finding life a struggle.

Since it is natural for the more successful firms to be among the most volatile, it is probably not surprising that there is a loud chorus of protest against increases in that highly political area — private clients. The most successful feel competent to compete with existing commissions — they are after all only minimal.

But the Stock Exchange Council is only the trade association to the industry, and as such should react to opinion that carries weight in the industry. So it remains to be seen if it is swayed by arguments against its package, designed to increase total commission revenue by 7.3 per cent. While proposing cuts in commissions on certain large bargains.

At three brokers with very different styles, Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, Laurence Frost and Guy Fuckle the partners are strongly in favour of increases in commissions particularly to the private client.

At Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee the senior partner, Mr Richard Fulford says he sees little evidence of efficient firms being unprofitable. He is against higher commissions to private clients. He feels they will discourage this already shrinking business, as well as being unwise tactically when the Office of Fair Trading is preparing its case against the stock exchange monopoly.

He raises a highly topical point that if the council is worried about the capital base of stockbroking firms, then the simplest thing is to tighten capital requirements. At Laurence Frost Mr Bill Stutterford says that in his view it is a mistake to treat bargains of £2,000 to £7,000 as small — they are the backbone of Stock Exchange business.

For instance, in Britain the state acts as banker and sole shareholder for the main nationalised industries. So funds raised from the state acting in these roles should not be counted as aid unless the terms and conditions are more favourable than a comparable private company could get from its bankers or shareholders.

Even the funding of losses may not always count as state aid, some would argue, since private sector holding companies will also fund the losses of subsidised firms.

Clearly there's a good deal of argument about how profitable private client business is depending on individual brokers' allocation of costs. But there is also a strong suspicion that the securities industry remains heavily over-aided.

The temptation to create a degree of exchange rate stability is obviously very attractive. But it also smacks of storing up trouble for the future and is symptomatic of an increasing wish on the part of governments to temper market volatility which threatens to destabilise the real economy.

Indeed the long term consequence of a persistence with a floating exchange rate regime may well be the need for governments to intervene more regularly and more directly in the running of their domestic economies.

Belgium has been apparent for some time. Its membership of the European Monetary System has led to the franc being overvalued for the traditional industries, such as steel, on which it has depended.

This in turn has produced ever-growing government subsidies to the declining industries which have had to be financed out of borrowing at high interest rates. The high interest rates have made it even more difficult for the new private industries the country needs to grow.

What has been missing in this equation is the option of devaluation. Indexation of wages meant that any price increase automatically pushed up costs, thus undoing the benefits.

A combination of wage and price controls with devaluation was the only way out of this mess. But even if the final 8.5 per cent devaluation is big enough (which many in the market doubt), the Government will have a tough time making it stick. In order to get agreement, the Prime Minister M Martens had to exclude the Socialists from the coalition.

Subsidies EEC questions

State industries in Europe are complaining bitterly over a directive from the European Commission which obliges member governments to reveal all on public funding for the industries.

The object of the exercise is to ensure that European governments are not breaching the competition rules of the community. But the enterprises claim that the EEC interpretation of state aid unfairly discriminates against them. This is because it starts off from the premise that all money flowing from government to industry is *prima facie* state aid.

Yet for publicly-owned industries the state may simply substitute for the private market. This does not mean that the industries are in a privileged financial position, perhaps the reverse.

For instance, in Britain the state acts as banker and sole shareholder for the main nationalised industries. So funds raised from the state acting in these roles should not be counted as aid unless the terms and conditions are more favourable than a comparable private company could get from its bankers or shareholders.

Even the funding of losses may not always count as state aid, some would argue, since private sector holding companies will also fund the losses of subsidised firms.

The confusion between state financing of public enterprises and state aid for them arises largely because the EEC Commission has failed to distinguish between the state as state and the state as *propriétaire*.

Cat food commercial scratched

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: THE CONTROLS

By Tom Douglas

the ASA was investigating a complaint it decided to have another look at the claim itself. "We had reservations about the exclusion of the 'don't know' for some time though we had no complaints," says Mr Harry Theobalds, the IBA's head of advertising control.

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BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

US LABOUR RELATIONS

Unions face an 'era of givebacks'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The success of the ailing Ford Motor Company in negotiating big wage concessions from its trade union workers is encouraging other American companies to press their labour forces to agree to a new series of cost-cutting measures including a freeze on wages, loss of paid holidays and reduced retirement benefits.

Over the next six months these demands are likely to surface in negotiations affecting more than one million workers in the rubber, textiles, airline, oil refining, and electrical products industries.

It is the beginning of what has been described as the "era of givebacks" in which companies are asking workers to accept a lower standard of living in return for job guarantees and fewer plant closures.

All this is being done in the name of the faltering United States economy which has reversed three decades of trade union growth and forced the workforce into a bargaining corner.

While important employer such as Ford are reporting huge losses of \$1,100 million for 1981, they cannot afford to keep production capacity at boom year levels or agree to sizable wage increases.

In this environment jobs become a more important issue than salary growth. Ford's negotiations with the United Autoworkers produced an unprecedented two-and-a-half year contract under which workers agreed



Ford workers in Detroit

to wage and benefit concessions which could total as much as \$200m for Ford's net income in 1982 alone.

But times have changed and American trade unions are now on the rise. After decades of growth, union membership in America, now at an estimated 22.4 million workers, is at a low level accounting for only 21 per cent of the entire workforce. This is the smallest share since the war.

The erosion in membership can be traced to high unemployment and changing job patterns, particularly in the highly unionized older industries such as steel, rubber, and transport.

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It is when workers begin to feel they are being abused that they will come into the unions again. As things brighten up in the economy this will occur" Mr Douglas Fraser, the Auto Workers president, said.

The same pattern is evident in many industries. To keep Consolidated Rail Corporation from being sold piecemeal to competitors, for example, employees gave up \$200m a year in pay rises. Pan American World Airways said it needed a 10 per cent pay reduction from employees to stay aloft and the unions agreed.

Union leaders say they expect the dwindling membership trend to continue in the short term. Veteran leaders believe however that history proves the trend will be reversed again if the economy does not improve markedly.

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SWEDEN

Battle lines drawn on industry issue

Sweden's national elections in September are still far off, but a hard fight is forecast on the fundamental issue of who should own and control the nation's leading industries.

What is arousing normally calm Nordic tempers is the opposition Social Democratic Party's platform calling for the establishment of so-called Wage-Earners' Investment Funds that would gradually buy out shares of major Swedish industries. This effectively would put the companies under the control of regional public authorities.

"We have come to the conclusion this would be a disaster for Swedish industry," according to Mr Ola Virén, a top economist for the Swedish industry federation.

Mr Lars Bergström, a spokesman for the Liberal Party, which forms the present minority government together with the Centre Party, says that the funds plan will change the basis of Sweden's economic system.

In even stronger terms, Mr Bengt Sjöman, a Centre Party member of parliament, and the party's former spokesman on energy policy, warns that Wage Earner Funds will give labour union radicals control of the economy, with nothing to prevent them "going in the Polish or Soviet direction".

But Mr Michael Söhlman, research secretary of the Social Democratic Party, rejects attacks on the Wage Earner Funds which he says were a means of decreasing the concentration of ownership of industry and increasing investment in job-creating production.

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205 187	Bardon Bill	203	+1	9.7	4.9	9.9	12.0
104 71	Deborah Services	71	—	6.0	8.5	3.5	6.7
131 97	Frank Horsell	131	+1	6.4	4.9	11.8	21.3
83 39	Frederick Parker	83	—	6.4	7.7	4.2	8.1
78 46	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—	—
102 93	Ind. Prec. Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
105 100	Isis Com. Pref.	106	—	15.7	14.8	—	—
113 90	Jackson Group	96	+1	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130 100	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334 250	Robert Jenkins	252	+2	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
59 51	Scrutons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
222 161	Tordoff & Carlisle	161	—	10.7	6.6	5.2	9.6
15 10	Twinklock Ord.	137	—	—	—	—	—
80 66	Twinklock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
44 26	Unilock Holdings	26	—	3.0	11.5	4.6	7.9
103 73	Walter Alexander	76	+1	6.4	8.4	5.0	8.8
263 212	W. S. Yeatts	223	+2	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The UAW, alone, for example, lost more than 300,000 in 1979 because of layoffs. This situation is forcing trade union leaders to give up hard won wages and benefits in the interests of saving faltering companies and therefore more jobs for their members.

This is the "new reality" which prompted the 432,000 member Teamsters Union to seek an early contract settlement this year, and the Meatspackers Union, with 50,000 members to agree to wage concessions in early bargaining to give cash relief to giant companies in the industry, including Aramco, Swift and Wilson.

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At a press conference in London yesterday, Mr Rogers made it plain that his players will be left in no doubt what is expected of them in such public occasions in future. He stressed that some of the things that happened went far beyond the limits of tolerance and informed that unless there was no radical improvement in outlook, some individual heads would roll: "I am very upset and felt pretty ashamed," he said.

"I feel responsible for the team's behaviour and was unable to control it."

The loose head prop, Colin Smart, was thought to have embodied — whether knowingly or not — the spirit of the above letter when he had been presented with a bottle of the after shave lotion which had been presented to him subsequently, in dire straits. He was conveyed to hospital where he spent the night before returning home with the Rugby Union doctor later on Sunday. Smart later attributed his collapse to the much publicised glass of Glenlivet he had consumed.

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SPORT

RUGBY UNION

Rogers reads the Riot Act

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

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SPORT

FOOTBALL

Hill raises the standard on soccer's summit

Tommy Hill has the look of a man with a mountain to climb and by the north-west face through he finally seems to have caught a glimpse of the summit after an eight-hour climb. His expedition was to climb for the summit, his mission to hoist football by its straps to the sunlit lands of a new age. Coventry's chairman, teamed with Matt Busby, promises a new, brighter view for the millions on the foothills before him.



• Hill at Rome.

• Hill far away.

• Hill climbing.

• Hill gets there.

The centre of England's hopes

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent



The old and the new: Dave Watson, left, and Steve Foster.

Watson is back to support new cap Foster

England
R. Clemence (Tot. Hotspur) ... 57
V. Anderson (Not. Manchester United) ... 57
S. Foster (Brighton) ... 0
D. Watson (Stoke City) ... 63
K. Sansom (Arsenal) ... 18
G. Hoddie (Tot. Hotspur) ... 18
R. Wilkins (Man. United) ... 42
B. Robson (Man. United) ... 14
K. Keegan (Southampton) ... 58
T. Evans (Manchester City) ... 23
A. Morley (AFC Bournemouth) ... 23

NORTHERN IRELAND (Probable)
J. Jennings (Arsenal) & J. P. (Mid. Ulster) ... 57
J. Nicol (Manchester United) ... 57
O'Neill (Leicester) ... 57
L. O'Neill (Norwich) ... 57
McEvoy (Tottenham) ... 23
McEvoy (Stoke City) ... 23
F. Bond (West Ham) ... 23
Brooks (Blackburn) ... 23

REFEREE: G. Owen (Wales).

Tommy Greenwood is already familiar with the other experienced members of his squad, who have been stretched in front of large audiences in recent weeks. His ability of not only introducing, aged 24, but also to recall relatively inexperienced players, confirms that the position he weakest link in England's

senior level since Cook made his only appearance in 1975, although Ward did come on as a substitute against Austria in 1980.

A converted striker, Foster will now be a converted defender, the moment of his life. There are in the United States and will miss their first match of the season.

As well as Watson, winning his

fourth cap, Foster's defensive compensation plan is the same as Anderson, a full back partnership that kept Norway and Romania at bay.

The selection of Hoddie, the most talented midfield player in the country, is more than welcome. Mr Greenwood, not surprisingly, added: "I have always selected him highly. I only want him to come and play as he does for Tottenham, as I'm sure everybody else does". If so, he will be.

The details have still to be worked out, but the Football League management committee

have given authority to try

to get the operation underway by the end of next season.

Mr Greenwood, secretary of the Football League, said: "We have relied too long on other people to sell the game. Now we must do it ourselves.

"The market for football is there. We want the missing fun

and entertainment business to sell its product. We cannot afford any longer to be the exception."

Mr Brian Winston, chairman of Orient and a member of the League's commercial committee, said: "I was thrilled by the decision."

"We should have done it years ago," he said. "We must get back to the grounds the young man and his family. I think the chairman have shown great sense

of purpose in getting behind us.

The Football League needed a marketing impetus, and now we have got it."

Cambridge have included five

players in the table and Cambridge two places below them.

Nothing, however, can detract

from the interest surrounding this competition. Both sides have

conceded that Oxford have

achieved their best result with a

1-0 victory over Guildford about

a fortnight ago.

Oxford, led by Chris Iley, have

a slightly stronger middle division

team than Guildford, with Gordon as swash and Niblett in goal. Much will depend on Blackett's ability, in his capacity

as centre striker, to take advantage of the excellent creative

power behind him. Stevenson and Robinson are also good marks.

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ROWING

Oxford find themselves awash with problems

By Jim Railton

Oxford University have reached a crisis in their preparations for the Boat Race on March 27. The Oxford president and stroke, Nick Conington, was ill and out of the boat for a time last week and, as you would usually expect, the Oxford secretary, Steve Foster, both were back in the Oxford eight over the weekend, but on Sunday Oxford had to abandon a contest when Conington was exhausted and could not continue. Conington underwent blood tests on Sunday and has been ordered to rest for most of this week by the chief coach, Daniel Topolski.

Conington, by reputation, is a tough athlete and well capable of attempting to override illness or injury in order to keep on the boat. He is not the only forward to have been ill. But last week he contracted glandular fever and in the last few weeks has suffered a painful back injury after a collision with London University (he had to be withdrawn from the Oxford eight again in that competition) and now the present problems. Add to that his burden of being Oxford's president and you see the Oxforders are not knowing that Oxford's hopes for their seven successive win may just take a deep dive.

Topolski and this week's Oxford coach, Hugh Matheson, a world and Olympic silver-medal winner, face the daunting task of re-optimising the boat's crew and coxswain. This may be a freshman, Hugh may be being promoted from bow to stroke Oxford from the unconventional bow-side with a complete revamp of the rowing order. At another unannounced point, Oxford meet a special sight in the Nottingham area next weekend, which should be a merciful relief compared with Cambridge's opponents — the national squad.

Oxford after last weekend will no doubt claim a psychological



Nick Conington: not one to cry wolf

victory in extracting nine lengths in as many minutes in a series of rows against London University on Saturday, compared with Cambridge's 7½ lengths in 13 minutes in a similar exercise two weekends ago. But the only real comparison could draw Oxford to new lightweight eight in some ways as raw as a third former on his first day at school. Only once over the weekend did Oxford allow their opponents a start, while Cambridge's bowmen had the advantage to start with an advantage in several rows.

Oxford might just at this stage be faster off the mark than Cambridge, but have yet to show the ability to move away and dispatch their rivals. Cambridge are presently riding high; are certainly not slow off the mark, but have yet to prove that they have the horsepower over longer pieces to grind a tough opponent down.

After swift starts Oxford often rowed scrappily over the weekend, too, and Boat Race chances

TENNIS

Britain follow Sweden's short example for youth

By Rex Bellamy

In an effort to recruit more young players, particularly bigger and better male athletes who might otherwise drift into other sports, the Lawn Tennis Association are to put their full weight behind the promotion of short tennis. This miniature form of the game was designed so that the very young could have fun while learning ball skills and a taste for tennis.

Short tennis has been imported from Sweden on a modest scale for three years and was officially launched in the LTA's East region last year. Its success has been so exciting that the LTA are to invite county representatives and other interested parties to the Bisham Abbey National Sports Centre on May 7 to seek their aid in promoting short tennis as a nationwide game for schoolchildren.

Sweden's is no bad example to follow. They could not take their strongest team to Bisham Abbey last weekend, but beat Britain 14-6 in a mate's team competition, said. The LTA's junior teams, Britain's Under-16 boys were beaten 5-0 and did not win a set, until Austin Brice and Anthony Hunting won the concluding doubles. Annabel Croft and



Borg... Sweden's man at the top

Joanne Louis each won one for the Under-16 girls and Caroline Bhagwandas won one for the Under-14 girls.

"Our girls are catching up in junior international tennis," Derek Bone, who coordinated the LTA's junior programme, said.

"Short tennis is a fun, fast-paced game for British girls; and in a lot of other countries there are first-class men who the women are hardly liberated.

"Swedish boys have been dominating international competition. It's partly Borg's influence.

ICE HOCKEY

Bruising encounter

By Robert Pryce

Dundee Rockets came through an exceptionally savage battering over the weekend with more than just pride intact. With the final accounting as yet incomplete, their debit column reads two suspensions, several injuries and three Scottish League points.

Most of the damage was done at Kirkcaldy. Jim Lynch scored four goals, including two in the last minute, to beat Fife Flyers through several storms to a 10-8 win. Four players were sent off for fighting, including Ake Alm, the Fife coach, and Charlie Kiernan of Dundee, who engaged in a brief flurry of stick-swinging.

"Their strategy worked well," said Roy Halpin, Dundee's player-coach, said. "They can't skate with us, so they have to slow us down."

Halpin was the hero of Dundee's 5-5 draw at Murrayfield on Sunday. Despite being slowed by damaged knee ligaments, he

played all but a few seconds of the last period and scored the winning goal in the last minute. That may yet prove to be the decisive blow of the championship.

Blackpool's hopes of taking the English League may have suffered some permanent damage. They lost a thrilling game at Sunderland, 10-12, after being 8-4 down through several storms to a 9-0 first period deficit.

Whitely Warriors lost to the lowly Ayr Bruins, 11-9.

Results: Northern League: Ayr 11, Whitley 10; Dundee 10, Fife 8; Dundee 10, Fife 8; Dundee 5, Dundee 5; English League: North: Liverpool 15, Blackpool 12; English League: North: Liverpool 17, London 12; South: Solihull 8, Stevenage 5; Ayr 1; Stevenage 8, Solihull 2; Boro: Trenance Cup: Solihull 4; Southend 3; Preston 3; North: Boro 1; Solihull 3; Scunthorpe 5; Durham 9; Glasgow 7; Edinburgh 11; Murrayfield 9; Decades 4; Telford 2.

BASKETBALL

Palace lose Roma

By Nicholas Hartling

No sooner does one Crystal Palace player return than another drops out. Having welcomed back Byrd more quickly than expected after a back injury, Palace are now without Royce.

Palace, who overcame Fiat Birmingham 88-75 in spite of their big centre's absence on Saturday, will almost certainly be without him for tomorrow's equally important game at home to John Caron Doncaster. Heptaxis might also keep Roma out of the National Championship play-off next month at Wembley, which are now unlikely to be graced by Birmingham.

For the second week running Birmingham were watched by a National League record crowd at the Aston Villa Sports Centre, but most of the 3,080 must have been disappointed by what they saw. The home side were trailing by 24 points before staging a recovery but Palace, with Jere-mich and Stimpson outstanding, finished with plenty to spare.

Although Birmingham had more success on Sunday, winning 117-92 at Brighton, Aspasia's disqualification from the European tournament, he is automatically banned from tomorrow's home game against Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead. On

The probable teams for Boat Race

Boat Race

Oxford: R C Gray (Glen and New Coll), bow; H E Gray (Glen and New Coll), 2; S J L Foster (Brentwood and Pembroke), 3; A K Kirkpatrick (Bathurst and Oxford), 4; P V Yarwood (St George's College and Oxford), 5; N G Cox (Bathurst and Oxford), 6; G R N Holland (Maidley and Oxford), stroke; *S Brown (Tunbridge and Oxford), cox.

Cambridge: P St John, bow; S M Edwards (Oxford and LMSBC), 2; R H Hobson (Oxford and Clare), 3; R Stephens (Oxford Whimbrel and Emmanuel), N J Biles (Emmanuel Castle and Cambridge), 4; P V Yarwood (St George's College and Emmanuel), C D Heard (Emmanuel Castle and Clare), 5; E G M Pease (King's College and Emmanuel), S A Harris (Worshipful School of Physicians and Clerks), 6; P Barnard (King's College and Emmanuel), 7; Another (Tunbridge and Oxford), 8; M Edwards, 9; Steve Foster, 10; Peter Wilson (London and Emmanuel), 11.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

40 Open University: Title to the Earth. 7.05 Farming the Field. 7.30 World Food Production. 9.35 Closedown. 9.35 For Schools, Colleges: 10.10 Read, 10.30 German conversation. 10.10 Look and Listen. 11.15 French conversation. 11.30 Watch. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Twelfth Night. 12.05 General Studies. 12.30 News After Noon with Charles Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial page news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Special Miss. 1.15 An artist director of the after Rambo, Robert Nairn. 1.30 The Home Company. 1.45 Bod. Narrated by John Le Mesurier. 1.45 Maggie Henderson (r). 2.00 You and Me. For a very young (r). 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: 3.00 using Arcade: Brass. 2.40 Communicate. 3.00 series. 3.25 Tomos a Titw. Welsh comedy series. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

BBC 2

16.40 Open University: Systems, Boundaries and Classes. 7.05 Measuring the Earth and the Moon. 7.30 Copper as a resource. 7.55 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. 11.20 News. 11.30 Old Boy Network. Percy Edwards. He recalls his fifty years as a birdsong impersonator.

Percy Edwards: BBC 2 3.55 pm

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Home activities for families. 9.53 Jan Needle talks about his writing. 10.18 Story: A Bed for Squeak. 10.33 Macbeth. 11.03 Basic Maths. 11.22 History of roads and early man. 11.39 Playing with Models. 12.00 BBC Model Rocket Series for the Young. 12.10 Let's Pretend. A play for the very young. 12.30 The Old Sillywines. Life with an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thematics News. 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Berry and Harry Berry who wrote an Indian dish. 2.25 A Lot of Fun. The making of a ballet by Kenneth MacMillan. He uses the music of Chopin and George Gershwin and it is danced by two principals of the Stuttgart Ballet. Birgit Keil and Vladimir Klos (r). 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy series starring Gabe Kaplan and John Travolta.

Percy Edwards: BBC 2 3.55 pm

1.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 2.00 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Cat Nap Cat (r). 2.25 Jackanory. Colin Jeavons with two of Grimm Grange by William Browning (r). 3.40 Animal Magic. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins meet a lizard and an elephant. 3.50 John Craven's Newsround. 3.10 Grange Hill. Episode 15 of the secondary school drama and the school bully is making Roland's life a misery. 3.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide introduced by David Dimbleby and Frank Bough. 3.55 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry in Heavenly Puss. 4.05 Doctor Who. Peter Davison stars in the final part of The Visitation. 7.30 A Question of Sport. A test of sporting knowledge between two teams, one led by Bill Beaumont, the other by Willie Carson. 3.00 Legacy of Murder. A light-hearted mystery serial starring Dick Emery. 3.35 Taxi. Comedy series set in a New York cab company.

1.00 News, with John Humphrey. 1.25 Play for Today: Willie's Last Stand by Jim Allen. Billed as a comedy but in fact it is a sad tale of a middle-aged man searching for his lost sexual youth. Paul Freeman plays the latter-day Lothario, Willie, and there are some good performances from David Jackson and Roger Sloman as his mates, Dennis and Joe. 1.20 Sportnight. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights from tonight's international football match between England and Northern Ireland — both of whom have qualified for the World Cup Finals in Spain later this year. The commentator at Wembley is Barry Davies. 1.10 American Attitudes. In this last programme of the series Richard Kershaw looks to the United States Secretary of Defence, Casper Weinberger, about his country's relations with their western allies in relation to America's Russia policy. 1.40 News headlines and weather.

9.00 Pot Black '82. Tonight sees, arguably, the best match of the competition with former World Champion Ray Reardon playing the game of the moment and for a long time to come, Steve Davis. The game is introduced by Alan Weeks and the commentator is Ted Lowe. 9.25 One Man and his Dog. The fourth heat of the International Sheepdog Championship is between three Scots — Stuart Davidson, Geoff Billingham and Tom Watson. The programme is introduced from the stiff trials course at Bala by Phil Drabble. 10.05 Arena: Desert Island Discs. A celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Roy Plomley's radio programme. 10.50 Newswatch. The latest news from around the world. Ends at 11.40.

9.00 News. 9.30 Isadora. A ballet by Kenneth MacMillan with music by Richard Rodney Bennett from The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and starring Merle Park, Mary Miller and the Royal Ballet. 11.30 Kaz. His client is accused of embezzlement but the resourceful lawyer uncovers some new evidence. 12.25 Close with a reading from Robert Kilroy-Silk.

Merle Park (right) and a member of the Royal Ballet in Isadora, (ITV 9.30 pm)

• **WILLIE'S LAST STAND** (BBC 1 9.25pm) is an observational play about male chauvinism by prolific TV playwright Jim Allen. The story, not initially to appeal to lady-lovers, concerns an evening in the life of a middle-aged man (Paul Freeman) and his attempts to recapture the romance of his youth. Bravo talk in the pub leads Willie to pub-crawl around his old drinking haunts, unsuccessfully looking for a night's sex with women. He returns to his local where the landlady is on her own — and willing. The sequel is both comic and sad.

• **ARENA** (BBC 2 10.05pm) awards an accolade tonight to Roy Plomley and his long-running programme, Desert Island Discs. For forty years anybody who is anybody has been a castaway and a few of them appear to explain what an honour it is to be chosen. Mr Plomley is seen in his Thame-side home and at a specially

built desert island surrounded by some guests' luxury gifts. Do you remember who wanted a life-size inflatable Faye Dunaway doll? and who was vain enough to ask for a mirror? • **ISADORA** (ITV 9.30pm) is a full length ballet-with-words by choreographer Kenneth MacMillan, recorded at the Royal Opera House. The story line concerns the rather odd life-style of Isadora Duncan, the San Francisco-born eccentric, who met her end strangled by her own scarf when it caught in the spokes of her car. MacMillan was fascinated by her story and decided to create something original and unique. The unique choreography of Isadora's life is the explicit dancing of Merle Park. Purists were not enamoured when it first opened but as it will be an introduction to ballet for some viewers the innovation works admirably.

• **TO HELL WITH CULTURE** (Radio 3 7.00pm) is a celebration to mark the centenary of the birth of the self-styled 'stone carver' Eric Gill. Francis Watson investigates the life and work of this eccentric craftsman whose sculptures include Prospero and Ariel which guards the portals of Broadcasting House, and who is immortalized in the type faces he created, Gill Sans, Perpetua and Joanna. His conversion to Catholicism is marked by his Stations of the Cross he carved in stone under a cathedral. The part of Gill is played by Cyril Shaps and among the others contributing to the programme are Edward Lucie-Smith, Sir John Rotherstein and Gill's latest biographer, Malcolm Yorke.

Colette O'Neill as Lili in Willie's Last Stand (BBC 1 9.25)

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